

Christopher Nolan, a victim of cerebral palsy...

The French Society of the Deaf...

Art lovers were sure to know their labels...

A safe sealed by the Rudy Vallee in 1945...

Mr. Carlucci will be nominated to run the Pentagon...

Mr. Carlucci, who is leaving the post of national security adviser...

Mr. Carlucci is in the area of arms control...

Mr. Carlucci can, however, have a major impact on the two core policy issues...

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Table with exchange rates and other financial data.

Carlucci's Pentagon Challenge

Budget, Gulf, Personnel Woes Beset Agency

By Molly Moore Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The incoming U.S. defense secretary, Frank C. Carlucci, returns to a Pentagon that could be facing its most difficult period since Ronald Reagan took office nearly seven years ago.

Mr. Carlucci will be nominated to run the Pentagon. The Senate must confirm Mr. Carlucci.

Five years ago, Mr. Carlucci left the Pentagon as the No. 2 in command amid rapidly blooming budgets and the greatest military resurgence in U.S. peacetime history.

Mr. Carlucci, who is leaving the post of national security adviser, also assumes control of the Gulf operation, which has become more controversial and costly by the week.

Mr. Carlucci can, however, have a major impact on the two core policy issues staring us in the face.

See DEFENSE, Page 7



President Reagan announcing Thursday that Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, left, resigned and that Frank C. Carlucci will replace him. General Colin L. Powell, right, succeeds Mr. Carlucci as national security adviser.

Budget Stalemate: Paris, Bonn Act On Rates

By Jonathan Fuerbringer New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The stock market collapse forced the impossible: a summit meeting between the White House and Congress on a deficit-reducing package.

The talks are floundering because the White House and congressional negotiators remain deeply divided over the same tax issues and military and domestic spending priorities they have fought over since 1981.

President Ronald Reagan, the Democratic leaders of both houses of Congress and all the negotiators will need to prove that they can provide effective leadership which, at this point, is being widely questioned at home and abroad.

Several Republicans in the House of Representatives began saying they might prefer a deadlock and accept, instead, the \$23 billion in spending cuts that will be made automatically on Nov. 20 under the revised budget-balancing law if there is no agreement.

Mr. Reagan took another shot at the Democrats on Wednesday, blaming them for the record federal budget deficits during his administration.

See BUDGET, Page 7

Arab Nations Discuss New Alliance to Contain Iran

By Patrick E. Tyler Washington Post Service

CAIRO — Some of the Arab nations along the Gulf are discussing with Egypt a new defensive alliance to contain Iran.

The Arab summit meeting, called after two unsuccessful attempts by Saudi Arabia to win support for an Arab break with Iran, while trying to hold on to Arab financial support that has kept Syria's economy afloat.

Mr. Hussein, meanwhile, having lost the momentum to Iran on the battlefield during the last two winter offensives, needs more than ever an Arab commitment to continue filling his war chest and to mobilize international pressure.

See IRAN, Page 7

Kiosk

U.S. Sells Chad Stinger Missiles

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The United States is supplying Chad with Stinger missiles and has already begun training the Chadian Army to use them.

Under the \$2 million deal, Chad is buying an estimated 24 Stinger missiles and seven launchers, making it the first African country to officially receive the sophisticated shoulder-fired weapon.

See BRUTAL, Page 7

British Army Grapples With Brutality Charges

By Howell Raines New York Times Service

LONDON — After outbreaks of violence in two of its proudest regiments, the British Army is facing criticism that it has allowed a culture of brutality to develop within its enlisted ranks.

All 550 members of the 2d Battalion of the Coldstream Guards, the elite, bearskin-hatted regiment that stands watch at Buckingham Palace, were under house arrest during an inquiry into violence earlier this week.

On Thursday, the army's Special Investigation Branch made its third arrest of a guardsman for beatings inflicted on an 18-year-old comrade.

See BRUTAL, Page 7



GUERRILLA LEADER FREED — Gowan Mbeki, a leader of the African National Congress and a close colleague of Nelson Mandela, after his release Thursday in South Africa. Mr. Mbeki had been in prison for 23 years on charges of sabotage. Page 7.

Soviets Show Signs of Distress Over Afghan War

By William J. Eaton Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — In a far corner of the suburban Peredelkino cemetery, a woman sobbed and wailed over a fresh grave marked with the photograph of a dark-haired young soldier killed in Afghanistan.

Many European Singers Leave U.S. Operas Flat

By Michael Kimmelman New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Luciano Pavarotti and Piero Cappuccilli did it in Chicago. José Carreras and Ghena Dimitrova in Pittsburgh. Renato Bruson in New York. Miss Dimitrova and Luis Lima in San Francisco.

Major opera stars have been canceling appearances with leading American companies this season at an increasing rate and are doing so even at the risk of "burning their bridges in this country," according to company directors and officials.

Advertisement for 'WORLD STOCK IN REVIEW' with various financial and market analysis.

Table with market data: Dow close: UP 40.12, The dollar in New York: DM 1.677, Yen 133.05, FF 5.676.



# \$180 Million Ends a Front-Page Feud in Austria

By Henry Tanner  
International Herald Tribune

VIENNA—Austria's most celebrated personal and business feud came to a head Thursday when Hans Dichand, the editor and publisher of the country's most successful tabloid, Neue Kronen-Zeitung, announced that he had raised 2.2 billion schillings (\$180 million) to buy out the paper's co-owner.

Mr. Dichand's new partner is Westdeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung in Essen, West Germany, which publishes more than 20 regional newspapers in that country.

Under an out-of-court agreement with Kurt Falk, the co-founder and longtime business manager of Kronen-Zeitung, Mr. Dichand had until the end of this month to raise the money. If he had failed, it would have been Mr. Falk's turn.

Mr. Falk is now the publisher of a mass-circulation weekly called Die ganze Woche, a combination illustrated news magazine and television guide.

Kronen-Zeitung last year had a circulation of 958,135 on weekdays and 1.29 million on Sundays. That is more than twice the circulation of its nearest rival, Kurier, another tabloid, and about 15 times that of what is generally considered Vienna's most serious newspaper, Die Presse.

The circulation of Ganze Woche



Hans Dichand, left, and Kurt Falk with the Austrian tabloid they have owned jointly.



is 803,400, compared with 93,800 for Die Presse.

Kronen-Zeitung is unashamedly "populist," Mr. Dichand says. It thrives on a relentless array of scandalously dressed young ladies on Page 5, pictures of cute children, if possible in distress, on Page 6, and noble animals on Page 7, with more girls, horoscopes and a wide selection of crime, violence and natural or other disasters on subsequent pages.

News articles are short, to the point and well-written. A stable of columnists deliver short, ra-

opinionated features catering to, and often inspiring, the most chauvinistic and insular side of what the editors perceive to be the country's prevailing mood. The ingredients of Ganze Woche are the same, in color.

The feud between Mr. Dichand and Mr. Falk goes back nearly 20 years.

Mr. Dichand had stepped down as editor of Kurier and was trying to buy the name Kronen-Zeitung, which belonged to a long-defunct paper. He found financial backers but they insisted on pairing him

with Mr. Falk, a 25-year-old businessman who had made his mark as manager of a laundry soap company.

The two men disliked each other from the start. Even today, receiving a visitor, they seem to belong to different worlds.

Mr. Dichand is a mellow, veteran editor who delights in journalists' talk and is diplomatic, with no hard edges. Mr. Falk is direct-spoken and feisty as he details the history of the feud in a blow-by-blow account of figures and meetings in lawyers' offices.

Their paper did exceptionally well. But in their daily morning meetings they clashed over personal style and managerial control.

In 1974, Mr. Falk resigned as manager but kept his part-ownership. When, years later, Mr. Falk started to publish his weekly, Mr. Dichand sued him for violating their partnership agreement. Mr. Falk countersued. The matter dragged on and last spring they reached the settlement that now approaches its first deadline.

The feud, says a fellow journalist, is between the editor of a "superbly made bad newspaper" and the publisher of an "even-better-made worse weekly."

The question of who owns and controls Kronen-Zeitung, or the "Krone," is important in Austria. Even its critics say the paper is by far the most powerful single influence on Austrian public opinion, more powerful than any politician and all other papers put together.

One unresolved question is what Mr. Falk will do with his \$180 million. He is known to want to have his own daily and many Austrian journalists believe he will start one.

And both he and Mr. Dichand harbor ambitions to get into radio and television.

"I know what I want to do, but I'm not saying," Mr. Falk said. Of his feud with Mr. Dichand, he said: "I'm glad it's over."

# Hernu Denies Authorizing Arms Sales To Tehran

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Charles Hernu, the former French defense minister, denied Thursday that he had authorized sales of artillery shells to Iran while in office, and a leader of his Socialist Party categorically rejected an allegation that the party had received kickbacks on the sales.

The denials came a day after André Giraud, the defense minister in the present conservative government, which took office in March 1986, announced that he had declassified and turned over to an investigating judge a military report saying that the previous Socialist government had allowed Lu-chaire S.A., an arms manufacturer, to sell \$120 million worth of shells to Iran from 1983 to 1986.

The French government imposed an embargo on sales to Iran in 1980 that remains in force.

The report by Jean-François Barba, inspector-general of the armed forces, "did not exclude" the possibility that up to \$300,000 in commission may have been paid to the Socialist Party.

"I exclude totally that any sum whatsoever was received by the Socialist Party from arms traffic," said Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the Socialist Party, in a radio interview. And Mr. Hernu said, "I never gave an order or an instruction to export arms to Iran."

Mr. Jospin said President Francois Mitterrand's previous Socialist administration was resolutely opposed to selling arms to Iran.

"During the five years of the government," he said, "I had the occasion to meet regularly with the president of the republic, with Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy and with Prime Minister Laurent Fabius."

"At no time was this brought up," said Mr. Jospin, referring to the Lu-chaire affair.

"At the level of my contacts with the president and his two prime ministers," Mr. Jospin said, "the absolute refusal of any arms sales to Iran was not only the official policy but was also what was said in private conversations. I never heard talk about the Lu-chaire affair."

Francois Heisbourg, recently appointed director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London and a former aide to Mr. Hernu, said that "we had an inkling" that Lu-chaire was illegally trying to evade the arms embargo by sending shipments falsely addressed to Ecuador at the end of 1983.

Mr. Heisbourg was one of Mr. Hernu's assistants mentioned by Daniel Dewarvin, the chairman of Lu-chaire, as being one of the sales to Iran. Mr. Heisbourg, who left the ministry March 5, 1984, said he was aware of two early intelligence reports about Lu-chaire that are included in the Barba report.

The first was from the ministry's intelligence service informing the minister in January 1984 about a suspicious exportation by Lu-chaire of 20,000 155mm artillery shells to Ecuador, a country that did not then possess 155mm cannons. The second was from Egyptian intelligence sources about the discovery of 40,000 shells manufactured by Lu-chaire aboard a Cypriot cargo ship bound for Iran.

But Mr. Heisbourg said it was precisely because of the Defense Ministry's suspicions about Lu-chaire that a request from the company for a license to export shells to Ecuador in December 1983 was held up by a ministry committee.

Mr. Heisbourg said hundreds of requests for export licenses are received every month by the Defense Ministry, and it was inevitable, he said, that among these would be occasional attempts by companies seeking to evade the embargo.

"Sales to Iran are very lucrative," he said. "They pay heavy premiums."

According to the Barba report, Lu-chaire sent arms to Iran falsely addressed to several other countries besides Ecuador, including Brazil, Portugal, Thailand and Yugoslavia. Given the Defense Ministry's suspicions about Lu-chaire and the refusal of the license request to the prime minister's office, Mr. Heisbourg said he did not know how these shipments had been authorized after his departure from the ministry and therefore could not comment on this aspect.

Socialist Party sources, meanwhile, said there was evidence that the sales by Lu-chaire to Iran did not stop after the conservatives took office last year. The sources said the exports were switched from the French port of Cherbourg to Zeebrugge, Belgium. A parliamentary committee in Brussels has accumulated evidence about the use of Belgium as a staging point for arms shipments to Iran, but was forced to halt its work when the government fell last month.

The Socialists have accused the government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of using the Lu-chaire affair to smear Mr. Mitterrand, whom Mr. Chirac is expected to challenge in elections in April.

Mr. Chirac appeared on Thursday to be trying to play down the affair. "It is inevitable in a democracy that things get inflated by the media," he said in an interview in the British port of Brest. "This must be controlled because it does not create a very good image and exaggerations in the presentation often cast a star all round."

# WORLD BRIEFS

## Spain Rejects U.S. Proposal on Base

MADRID (AP) — A U.S. offer to reduce by two-thirds an air-force fighter wing stationed outside Madrid is not enough to save a joint defense accord that Spain intends to let lapse, a Foreign Ministry official said Thursday.

Juan Lena, undersecretary for North American affairs, said Spain would inform the United States that it rejects renewal of the treaty in its current form.

A seventh and critical round of talks on the accord, which provides for U.S. military installations on Spanish soil, opened Thursday. Mr. Lena said Spain would give the requisite six months cancellation notice at the session. Madrid has been demanding complete withdrawal of the U.S. Air Force's 401st Tactical Fighter Wing of 72 F-16 fighter jets from Torrejon Air Base outside Madrid.

## Cuba Says It Will Free 216 Prisoners

MIAMI (AP) — President Fidel Castro of Cuba has agreed to send to the United States 16 Americans jailed on criminal charges and 200 Cuban political prisoners, a U.S. church leader has announced. The State Department said it was aware of the decision but did not know when the group would be released.

The Reverend Tom Willy of World Relief Services said Wednesday that Mr. Castro made the pledge to him and others who went to Cuba in early September under the sponsorship of the National Association of Evangelicals.

The names of the Americans were not disclosed. Several of them are being held on drug trafficking charges and will be turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said Mr. Willy, who was a missionary in Cuba before the Communist revolution.

## M'Bow Backers Are Said to Give Up

PARIS (UPI) — African supporters of Amadou Mahtar M'Bow have given up the fight to block the election of Federico Mayor Zaragoza of Spain to succeed Mr. M'Bow as director-general of UNESCO, according to delegates at the agency's general conference here.

"There will be no problem from the Africans," one delegate said Wednesday. "That's all in the past." The African representatives had been expected to try to block Mr. Mayor at the conference, which is to culminate Saturday in a vote for the director-general. Mr. M'Bow's bid for a third term failed Oct. 18 when the executive board recommended Mr. Mayor to lead the agency.

Mr. M'Bow, of Senegal, who leaves the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on Nov. 14, gave his final address to representatives of the agency's 158 member nations Wednesday, avoiding criticism of the Western nations that led the move to oust him and describing the end of his term as "a page turned."

## Resumed 9th Chess Game Is Drawn

SEVILLE, Spain (Reuters) — Garry Kasparov, the world chess champion, brushed aside the attempts of Anatoli Karpov, the challenger, and held a draw Thursday in the ninth game of their title match.

Mr. Karpov proposed the draw after 70 moves and nearly two hours of play in the second session of the game, which was adjourned Wednesday after Mr. Kasparov sealed his 43d move. The score is now tied at four and a half points each. The next game is scheduled for Friday.

GAME 9  
GRUNFELD DEFENSE

| White Karpov | Black Kasparov | White Karpov | Black Kasparov | White Karpov | Black Kasparov |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. d4        | Nf6            | 25. Qc3+     | Kb6            | 49. Rg2      | Qd4            |
| 2. c4        | e5             | 26. Qc5      | Qc5            | 50. Qa5      | Qc5            |
| 3. Nc3       | e5             | 27. Qd3      | Kg7            | 51. Qb4      | Kg6            |
| 4. e3        | Nd5            | 28. Nf6      | Qb6            | 52. Qc4      | h5             |
| 5. e4        | Nxc3           | 29. Qc3      | Qc5            | 53. h4       | g4             |
| 6. h3        | Bg7            | 30. Qd3      | Qd6            | 54. Qb4      | Rd6            |
| 7. Bc4       | e7             | 31. Qc3      | Qc5            | 55. Qc4      | Rd4            |
| 8. Ne2       | Ne6            | 32. Qb3      | Re7            | 56. Qe4+     | Kg7            |
| 9. Bc3       | 0-0            | 33. Qd3      | Rf7            | 57. Qb7+     | Kf6            |
| 10. 0-0      | Rg4            | 34. Qe4+     | Rf6            | 58. Qe6+     | Kg7            |
| 11. B3       | Rd5            | 35. Rd1      | Kf6            | 59. Re7      | Rb4+           |
| 12. Bc7+     | Rc7            | 36. Rb7+     | Kf5            | 60. Kc2      | Ke7            |
| 13. Qe2      | Rf7+           | 37. Qc3+     | Qc5+           | 61. Qe4      | Rc4            |
| 14. Kf1      | 0-0            | 38. Kf2      | Qc4+           | 62. Re7+     | Kg6            |
| 15. e5       | Qc6            | 39. g3       | Qc5            | 63. Qd4      | Rc3            |
| 16. Kf1      | Qe5            | 40. Qc3      | Qc4            | 64. Kf3      | Rc3            |
| 17. Qd3      | Qc4            | 41. Qe3+     | 0-0            | 65. Ra8      | Rc4            |
| 18. Rf1      | Rc8            | 42. Ra2      | Qf1+           | 66. a4       | Kc5            |
| 19. h3       | Qf7            | 43. Kf2      | Qf3            | 67. e5       | Ra4            |
| 20. e5       | Nc4            | 44. Qc4      | Rc6            | 68. a5       | Kf6            |
| 21. Bc4      | Qc5            | 45. e5       | Qf5            | 69. Kc2      | Rc3            |
| 22. dxc6     | Qc6            | 46. Re2      | b5             | 70. Kf2      | Kg7            |
| 23. Rf2      | Kg7            | 47. Qd5      | b4             |              |                |
| 24. Nf4      | Qd6            | 48. Qc5      | Qd3            |              |                |

# EC Divided Over New Regulations For Radioactivity Levels in Food

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

MUNICH — The European Community, divided over norms about radioactivity in food 18 months after the Chernobyl nuclear accident, faces unilateral action by three member countries that could erect costly trade barriers.

Negotiators in Brussels scheduled a meeting on Sunday to seek a last-ditch compromise among ministers of the 12 EC nations.

West Germany is insisting on stricter standards, while Britain and France want to accept levels recommended by the community on the basis of scientists' recommendations.

West Germany has announced that it will, if necessary, impose stringent regulations of its own, invoking EC provisions about imminent national risk. The Netherlands and Luxembourg say they would follow.

Asked about the outlook for an accord, Anthony Brenton, an EC official, said: "The chances of success are 55 percent and rising."

The community's division high-

lights the varying susceptibilities of European countries on the question of nuclear risks and the room that officials have to maneuver on the issue.

French officials, for example, are able to largely ignore the issue because public opinion and the news media seem indifferent.

But, said French and British officials, West Germany is operating in what one called a "psycho-political imbroglio amplified by the media."

Several West German officials concurred.

"Nuclear angst in our public opinion is irrational," said an official in Bavaria's environmental department, "but West German politicians cannot resist it, so our policies on radiation ignore what the experts say."

All the officials interviewed asked not to be identified.

In Bonn, an official in the federal ministry of environment said: "The minister could lose his job if the government publishes radioactivity norms that just look loose, no matter how stringent they are in reality."

"The discussion is not rational at all, I admit," he continued, "but the

German press covered Chernobyl and its fallout last year the way papers recently covered the stock market crash. So now we have private stations on food markets in Bremen and Frankfurt where people can measure the produce they buy.

"In Kiel, courts have just awarded damages to a woman for baby food she bought with only a seventh of the radioactivity accepted by the current EC standard."

The EC Commission is seeking to promulgate regulations to replace temporary limits that expired last week.

The rules were hastily put in place after the Soviet accident in April 1986 by what is known as ordinance 1707. The new guidelines would apply while Chernobyl fallout continues and then deal with future nuclear accidents.

Until ordinance 1707 expired last week, the EC barred food imports registering more than 600 becquerels of radioactivity or 770 becquerels in baby food or milk, which easily absorbs cesium, a radioactive isotope.

Most EC countries support the commission's recommendation of new limits of 1,000 and 1,250 becquerels, a level four times lower than the 4,000 and 5,000 becquerels recommended by an EC committee of scientific experts.

But West Germany wants the new standard to be tightened to 500 becquerels.

"Nobody could accept that we raise the ceilings 18 months after the accident," the environmental official said in Bonn.

The discrepancy in figures stems partly from a methodological argument. France, an official said, "thinks risk should be measured as the total exposure of average people from the basket of what they eat over at least a year."

But a West German official said the threat "should be measured on a worst-case basis, including single items that breach the norm."

West German officials see signs of cynicism in French policy.

"France is a big agricultural country and a nuclear power, so French officials are never willing to acknowledge risks of radioactivity," said the environmental official in Bonn.



BEIRUT SHUT DOWN — A policeman guarding shuttered Beirut shops Thursday after the city was brought to a virtual standstill in the first day of a nationwide strike. Unions vowed it would continue until the government acted on Lebanon's economic crisis.

# Natal Violence Escalates Despite Truce Overtures

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Despite preparations for peace talks between rival factions, interethnic violence in black townships around the Natal Province city of Pietermaritzburg continued to escalate Thursday.

The police reported three more stayings after a 16-year-old black youth and two black men were stabbed to death.

The Pietermaritzburg Council of Churches estimated that about 150 people have been killed in the area this year, including about 80 in the last two months.

The violence stems from a long-festering feud between militant young blacks affiliated with the United Democratic Front, an anti-apartheid coalition, and conservative Zulu members of the locally powerful Inkatha movement headed by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The recent bloodshed is the worst in two years of factional fighting in Natal Province.

Although both groups oppose apartheid, South Africa's policy of racial separation, they differ widely in political philosophy and tactics.

Inkatha opposes economic sanctions against South Africa and advocates negotiations with white leaders in Pretoria. The United Democratic Front, which is allied with the outlawed African National Congress, has adopted a more militant strategy for unseating the white minority government.

The factional violence has continued despite appeals for a truce by political and religious leaders, including a visit to Pietermaritzburg this week by Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu, the Anglican church leader in South Africa.

The fighting has wide implications not only for political control of black areas of Natal, but for the future of power sharing in South Africa.

The fighting gives the appearance of reinforcing assertions by many white conservatives that tribal and political rivalries among blacks would make a one-man, one-vote system untenable and would lead to a breakup of the country.

Leaders of the United Democratic Front and the Congress of South African Trade Unions, the largest labor federation in South Africa, asserted Wednesday that Inkatha "warlords" with private armies were largely responsible for the violence, and that officials of Chief Buthelezi's movement were behind the trouble.

Inkatha responded that its members were only trying to protect themselves, and that it regarded vengeance killings as acceptable as long as the militant gangs continued their attacks.

Oscar Dhlomo, the Inkatha general secretary, said that instead of making accusations about responsibility, the United Democratic Front should "meet with us and discuss the problems together to solve them."

Peace talks between the factions have been promised by the Pietermaritzburg Chamber of Commerce, which sponsored a series of meetings between township groups to negotiate the appointment of a mediation committee.

However, a much-heralded "truce" signed by the United Democratic Front and Inkatha on Oct. 13 collapsed almost immediately amid the continuing violence.

# U.S. Lawmaker Is Sentenced to Prison

NEW YORK (AP) — Representative Mario Biaggi, Democrat of New York, was sentenced Thursday to two and a half years in prison and fined \$500,000 for illegally accepting five vacations from a political ally.

Judge Jack B. Weinstein of U.S. District Court, however, stayed the sentence pending appeal. He said the congressman's crimes were "bred in greed and arrogance," but he took into consideration Mr. Biaggi's years in public service and the 70-year-old lawmaker's health problems.

# Aquino In-Law Faces Investigation

MANILA (Reuters) — President Corazon C. Aquino said Thursday that she had ordered a full-scale corruption investigation of her sister-in-law.

She told Antonio Carpio, director of the National Bureau of Investigation, to carry out a "thorough investigation" of charges that Margarita Cojuangco had accepted a \$1 million "deposit" from an Australian company seeking gambling rights in the Philippines. Mrs. Cojuangco is the wife of Mrs. Aquino's younger brother, Jose Cojuangco, a powerful congressman.

The Sydney Morning Herald has quoted Ray Lord, an Australian businessman, as saying he paid \$1 million in cash as a refundable deposit for gambling rights, but Mrs. Cojuangco has denied accepting any money from the Australian firm.

# U.S. Finds Fraud

WASHINGTON — U.S. immigration officials say they have detected fraud in thousands of the applications for legal status filed by applicants purporting to have worked in the United States as farm laborers.

Mark W. Emerson, deputy commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, said Thursday that officials believed that more than half the farm work applications in Florida alone concerned fraudulent or untruthful claims. He said the government would "bring vigorous prosecution" against those of the aliens from whom the fraud was detected. From since October, the agency said, it received 42,855 applications under the farm worker program in Florida.

"We have become concerned about the increasing level of fraud in applications under the program because of the agricultural workers," Mr. Emerson said. Many fraudulent applications were filed by Haitians and Mexicans, he said.

Aliens who are convicted of lying

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| Germany  | D.M.     | 590    | 320    | 175    |
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| India  | Rs.      | 150    | 80     | 45     |
| Italy  | L.       | 30,000 | 17,000 | 11,000 |
| Japan  | Y.       | 11,500 | 6,500  | 3,600  |
| Netherlands  | Fl.      | 650    | 360    | 198    |
| Norway   | Nor. Kr. | 1,800  | 990    | 540    |
| Norway (incl. dtd)   |          | 2,300  | 1,270  | 700    |
| Portugal   | Esc.     | 22,000 | 12,000 | 6,600  |
| Spain  | Ptas.    | 29,000 | 16,000 | 8,800  |
| Sweden   | S.Kr.    | 2,300  | 1,270  | 700    |
| Switzerland  | S.F.     | 510    | 280    | 154    |
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TAPI TAPI

HE SAYS HE'S FINISHED TALKING TO YOU WARDEN TO INMATE.

OH! HOW DOES HE PROPOSE WE TALK?

HARDWARD MAN TO HARDWARD MAN!

DAMN! I KNEW HE'D PULL THAT SOONER OR LATER!

©B. Anderson

**WPE Accord Backed by NATO Ministers**

By Robert Pear  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. immigration officials say they have detected fraud in thousands of the applications for legal status filed by applicants purporting to have worked in the United States as farm laborers.

Mark W. Emerson, deputy commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, said Thursday that officials believed that more than half the farm work applications in Florida alone concerned fraudulent or untruthful claims. He said the government would "bring vigorous prosecution" against those of the aliens from whom the fraud was detected. From since October, the agency said, it received 42,855 applications under the farm worker program in Florida.

"We have become concerned about the increasing level of fraud in applications under the program because of the agricultural workers," Mr. Emerson said. Many fraudulent applications were filed by Haitians and Mexicans, he said.

Aliens who are convicted of lying

**Baby M' Mother**

The Associated Press

NEWARK, N.J. — Mary Whitehead, the surrogate mother who fought for custody of "Baby M," led to a celebrated court case, has confirmed that she is the child's father as soon as she is divorced from her husband.

In a statement released by her lawyer, Mrs. Whitehead said she had a relationship with Dean Gandy a few months ago and was pregnant in late September that she was prepared by him.

The statement was announced in the newspaper at the time she cited the name of the Baby M case as being behind the problems in her marriage.

Mrs. Whitehead, 30, who has two children by her husband, bore her third child under a \$10,000 surro-

كلمة من العبد



BRIEFS

**Proposal on Base**  
to reduce by two-thirds in six months. The proposal is not enough to see it let lapse, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

North American affairs, and last it rejects renewal of the treaty.

talks on the accord, which provides for a six-month cancellation notice and complete withdrawal of the U.S. of 72 F-16 fighter jets from the

World Relief Services said Wednesday that it will be turned over to the U.S. military, who was a missionary in the area.

**Free 216 Prisoners**  
of Castro of Cuba has agreed to file on criminal charges and 200 of the decision but did not know when.

Director-general of UNESCO, and a conference here.

from the Africans," one delegate said.

Mayor at the conference, which was the director-general, Mr. M'Baye, when the executive board reconvenes.

leaves the United Nations Education on Nov. 14, gave his final address to member nations Wednesday, and that led the move to oust him as "a page turned."

**Chess Game Is Drawn**  
—Garry Kasparov, the world champion of Anatoli Karpov, the challenger, in his game of the day.

after 70 moves and nearly nine hours, the game was adjourned Wednesday. The score is now tied at 10-10.

**GAME 9**  
**WORLD DEFENSE**

|     | Black    | White  | Rate |
|-----|----------|--------|------|
| 1   | Kasparov | Karpov | 50%  |
| 2   | Kb6      | Qc5    | 50%  |
| 3   | Qc2      | Qc5    | 50%  |
| 4   | Qc6      | Qc5    | 50%  |
| 5   | Qc5      | Qc5    | 50%  |
| 6   | Qc6      | Qc5    | 50%  |
| 7   | Qc6      | Qc5    | 50%  |
| 8   | Qc6      | Qc5    | 50%  |
| 9   | Qc6      | Qc5    | 50%  |
| 10  | Qc6      | Qc5    | 50%  |
| 11  | Qc6      | Qc5    | 50%  |
| 12  | Qc6      | Qc5    | 50%  |
| 13  | Qc6      | Qc5    | 50%  |
| 14  | Qc6      | Qc5    | 50%  |
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| 18  | Qc6      | Qc5    | 50%  |
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| 21  | Qc6      | Qc5    | 50%  |
| 22  | Qc6      | Qc5    | 50%  |
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| 88  | Qc6      | Qc5    | 50%  |
| 89  | Qc6      | Qc5    | 50%  |
| 90  | Qc6      | Qc5    | 50%  |
| 91  | Qc6      | Qc5    | 50%  |
| 92  | Qc6      | Qc5    | 50%  |
| 93  | Qc6      | Qc5    | 50%  |
| 94  | Qc6      | Qc5    | 50%  |
| 95  | Qc6      | Qc5    | 50%  |
| 96  | Qc6      | Qc5    | 50%  |
| 97  | Qc6      | Qc5    | 50%  |
| 98  | Qc6      | Qc5    | 50%  |
| 99  | Qc6      | Qc5    | 50%  |
| 100 | Qc6      | Qc5    | 50%  |

**Is Sentenced to Prison**  
representative Mario Biaggi, Democrat, to two and a half years in prison and free vacations from a political U.S. District Court, however, said the congressman's crimes were not taken into consideration. Mr. Biaggi, 47, is a lawyer and a health problem.

**Faces Investigation**  
resident Corazon C. Aquino said to take corruption investigation of her

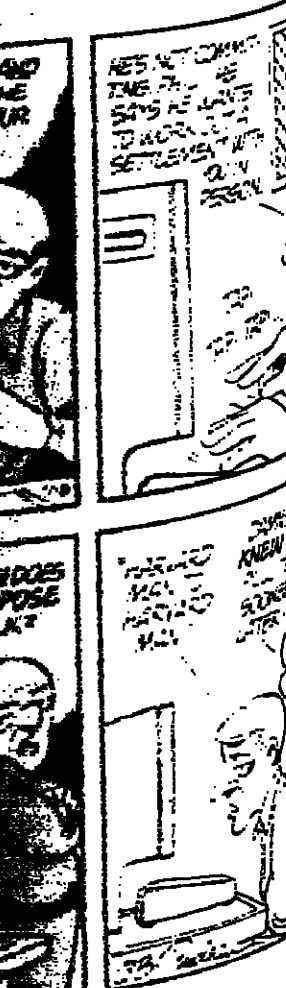
director of the National Bureau of Investigation of charges that she had \$1 million "deposit" from an ex-Philippines. Mrs. Aquino's younger brother, Jose Cojuangco, was

could have quoted Ray Lora, in the \$1 million in cash as a retainer. Cojuangco has denied accepting any

**EL UPDATE**

**Cancel 106 Flights**  
airlines said Thursday that they will cancel 106 flights through Tuesday because of personnel. Airlines said airport workers in recent days, protesting wage

for domestic flights. ATU said the number of domestic and international international service affect flight points.



INF Accord Is Backed By NATO Ministers

By R. Jeffrey Smith  
Washington Post Service

MONTEREY, California—Defense ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization have given the Reagan administration the strong support it sought to fend off conservative criticism of the impending U.S.-Soviet agreement to eliminate medium- and short-range nuclear missiles.

Washington wanted the NATO endorsement of the agreement to rebut recent assertions by former Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., a Republican presidential contender, that the treaty is opposed by West European leaders.

The ministers, wrapping up three days of private consultations on NATO's nuclear arsenal, said in a communiqué Wednesday that "we welcome and fully support the agreement in principle" eliminating intermediate-range nuclear forces, or INF. These have a range of between 300 and 3,500 miles (about 500 to 5,000 kilometers).

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and other U.S. officials told the ministers they needed a strong NATO endorsement to insure that the treaty would be ratified by the Senate after being signed in Washington on Dec. 7 by Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, as agreed to last week.

Lord Carrington, NATO's secretary general, said in an interview that Mr. Haig was "not correct" when he said last week that Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, and other European leaders oppose the treaty.

A West German official said, however, that some European defense officials were privately critical of the "double-zero" agreement. But he said they have now decided that the treaty's political benefits outweigh their concerns about its impact on NATO's military posture.

Lord Carrington acknowledged "German hesitations" and British "worries," but said these stemmed from uncertainty about possible follow-up talks covering short-range, or battlefield, nuclear forces not covered by the INF agreement.

Some German officials favor negotiated reductions in short-range weapons because, in the event of war, such weapons would probably be detonated on German soil. But the United States and Britain oppose such negotiations, fearing they would lead to the "denuclearization" of Western Europe.

A German official said that Defense Minister Manfred Wörner was privately skeptical of the follow-up negotiations but that he was asked by Bonn to seek inclusion in the minister's communiqué of a NATO declaration at Reykjavik in June that the Germans interpreted as supporting such negotiations.

In a decision described by several officials as a pointed rebuke of the German interpretation, the ministers omitted the declaration from their communiqué, leaving the issue of possible reductions in short-range forces to be resolved at future NATO meetings.



DRUMMING UP SUPPORT — Labor activists marching in Buenos Aires during a general strike protesting President Raúl Alfonsín's economic policies. Industry and transport came to a near standstill and thousands rallied in the capital during the daylong strike Wednesday, called by the Peronist General Labor Confederation.

U.S. Report Provoked Gorbachev's Wrath

By David K. Shipper  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research issued a report on Soviet disinformation techniques, hardly anybody in Washington took notice. It bore the title, "Soviet Influence Activities: A Report on Active Measures and Propaganda, 1986-87."

The press generally ignored it. Even Secretary of State George P. Shultz did not bother to read it. The 89-page volume, complete with footnotes and appendices, seemed headed for oblivion.

But the study found its way into the Kremlin, where it angered the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev. He had a copy, marked up and underlined, when he met with Mr. Shultz last month, and Mr. Gorbachev's complaints about it triggered what Mr. Shultz later called "a rather acrimonious discussion."

That exchange also seems to have provoked an unusual reaction in the Soviet press. And the report has suddenly become interesting in Washington, where the State Department press office has been handing out copies to reporters who could not have been bothered in August.

The report has a Cold War tone at times. It defines "active measures," a translation of the Russian term, as "covert or deceptive operations conducted in support of Soviet foreign policy."

It describes the activities of such "front organizations" as the World Peace Council and the World Federation of Trade Unions, and says that the World Council of Churches, a Geneva-based organization of more than 300 churches, "sometimes sponsors organizations or activities that have some form of affiliation with Soviet front organizations."

It reports on the planting of false news stories in the foreign press and the manufacture of forged documents that seem to describe outrageous U.S. policy, including a false statement by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, a bogus memorandum of the National Security Council and a fabricated State Department cable.

But among these nefarious activities the report lumps endeavors that seem to be little more than diplomacy or trade.

The report declares ominously, for example, that before a 1986 meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement in Harare, Zimbabwe, "Moscow made numerous demarches to key NAM member countries," urging "support for Soviet disarmament proposals and insuring that NAM communiqué language on Afghanistan did not mention the Soviets by name."

In Latin America, the report finds that "trade has been a key factor in extending Soviet influence." It cites increased grain purchases from Argentina in the face of the partial grain embargo imposed by the United States, rising imports from Brazil, and a Soviet decision to build two textile factories in Mexico.

Nevertheless, the study describes cases of duplicitous Soviet behavior, most prominently the Soviet allegation that the AIDS virus was first manufactured by the Pentagon in a biological warfare laboratory at Fort Detrick, Maryland.

The charge was retracted last week in the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia in an article by two Soviet scientists, who criticized the Soviet press for spreading the false story about acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

The cover of the State Department report reprints a cartoon from Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, showing an American general paying dollars to a scientist for a test tube full of microbes in the shape of swastikas. They are labeled "AIDS Virus."

The State Department study contends that the AIDS story, in the form of an anonymous letter to

Election Panel Officials In Haiti Flee Following Series of Arson Attacks

By Joseph B. Treasler  
New York Times Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Several members of the Haitian electoral commission have gone into hiding after a series of arson attacks against election officials.

Emmanuel Amboise, a 75-year-old election official whose home was a target, bitterly accused the army-dominated provisional government on Wednesday of complicity in the violence.

Addressing Haitians and the "international community" on radio stations in the capital, Mr. Amboise asserted that "assassins and arsonists" were running Haiti. He made a desperate appeal for protection.

Several election officials expressed serious doubts Wednesday that the presidential elections could be held as scheduled on Nov. 29.

The company contracted to print ballots for the election was damaged by fire early Thursday. The Associated Press reported, quoting radio stations in Port-au-Prince, that at least one printing machine was damaged, but it was not immediately known whether ballots were burned.

"We are in the midst of total insecurity," said Alain Rocourt, the head of the Methodist Church in Haiti and treasurer of the nine-member Electoral Council.

Two days after arsonists damaged local election headquarters and gunned sprayed machine-gun fire at a district voting office and the office and home of two candidates, the government still had not assigned security forces to protect election officials and offices.

The national election headquarters were set on fire Monday, hours

after the Electoral Council had rejected the candidacies of a dozen associates of the former dictators of Haiti. François Duvalier, who died in 1971, and his son, Jean-Claude, who fled to France 21 months ago. The new Haitian constitution bars top officials of the family dictatorship from elections for 10 years.

In another attack Monday, arsonists also destroyed a hardware store owned by Mr. Amboise. On Tuesday night, they unsuccessfully tried to set fire to Mr. Amboise's house and car.

After ignoring two earlier written requests for protection from the council, the government said in a statement Wednesday night that it had instructed the "appropriate authorities" to "determine the necessary security measures" to be taken "to guarantee the progression of the electoral process."

By midday, Mr. Rocourt said the government had done "nothing at all" to provide security for any council members or the council's offices. Mr. Rocourt said a government official suggested that the council hire a private guard to protect the equipment and files in the headquarters.

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U.S. Finds Fraud in Aliens' Requests

By Robert Pear  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. immigration officials say they have detected fraud in thousands of the applications for legal status filed by illegal aliens purporting to have worked in the United States as farm laborers.

Mark W. Everson, deputy commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, said Wednesday that officials believed that more than half the farm worker applications in Florida alone contained fraudulent or untruthful statements. He said the government would "bring vigorous prosecutions" against some of the aliens.

From June through October, the agency said, it received 42,856 applications under the farm worker program in Florida.

"We have become concerned about the increasing level of fraud in applications under the program for seasonal agricultural workers," Mr. Everson said. Many fraudulent applications were filed by Haitians and Jamaicans, he said.

Aliens who are convicted of lying

on an application for legal status can be imprisoned for up to five years and fined thousands of dollars.

The new immigration law prohibits employers from hiring illegal aliens and establishes two separate programs offering legal status, or amnesty, to illegal aliens. The eligibility standards for farm workers are much more liberal than for other illegal aliens.

Mr. Everson said the fraudulent nature of some applications became evident in interviews with applicants. For example, he said, some aliens in Florida said they had worked for a particular farm labor contractor but incorrectly described his race, saying he was white when in fact he was black.

As another example, Mr. Everson said some illegal aliens had told "very creative stories" about using a stepladder to pick strawberries. In fact, he noted, strawberries grow on the ground. Another immigration official quoted illegal aliens as saying they had harvested a crop of baked beans.

The officials described their ex-



But how attractive will her pension be?

'Baby M' Mother Is Pregnant

The Associated Press

NEWARK, New Jersey — Mary Beth Whitehead, the surrogate mother whose fight for custody of "Baby M" led to a celebrated court case, has confirmed that she is pregnant out of wedlock. She will marry the child's father as soon as she is divorced from her husband, she said.

In a statement released by her attorney, Mrs. Whitehead said she began a relationship with Dean Gould a few months ago and she learned in late September that she was pregnant by him.

Her separation from her husband, Richard, was announced in August. At the time she cited the pressures of the Baby M case as behind the problems in her 14-year marriage.

Mrs. Whitehead, 30, who has two children by her husband, bore her third child under a \$10,000 surrogacy contract. She lost custody of the baby in March to the biological father and his wife, William and Elizabeth Stern.

Mrs. Whitehead said in her statement that her fourth child was due in late May or early June.

Disclosure of the pregnancy was made Friday in papers filed with the New Jersey Supreme Court by Lorraine M. Abraham, the court-appointed guardian of the 19-month-old baby, now known as Melissa Elizabeth Stern.

The state Supreme Court is reviewing Mrs. Whitehead's appeal of the lower court ruling that gave custody to the Sterns but allowed her weekly visits with the child.

Ms. Abraham recommended in the latest court filing that Mrs. Whitehead's visits with her daughter be stopped and that the two not be allowed to meet again until the girl is grown.

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# Iran Capers Version Française

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — France's policy towards Iran has always been rigorously lucid. One of the more meritorious, whether the government is conservative or left, is the first tip-off in 1981 that the French Socialist government was going to be more forthcoming in giving jobs at home in defense than a higher priority than for international harmony.

A secret army report on Iraq's nuclear weapons in its arsenal, the shipment of around 200 high-caliber artillery shells and 1000 jobs would have been lost in the factories of the Lucchini company. The report also makes vague and unsubstantiated suggestions that the French government provided commissions to the Socialist Party operatives who put this money into party coffers.

The notion of an "Avant-garde" in the Paris Socialist circles is the report leak daily into the press. The disclosures are seen as a prelude to the presidential election next spring, with the Socialist President François Mitterrand clearly hoping that the scandal will splash onto his help them win the presidency.

But a careful reading of the report, which was commissioned by the conservatives and is classified "confidential," shows that the importance lies elsewhere. It does show a highly centralized game plan about the same kind of news within the system that the free-wheeling Libertarian Centre-Ver North was pursuing on the news about there. The Iranian echoes through *L'Espresso* and *Le Monde*.

Once again the cover-up is important as the action. The Ministry committees that the arms exports mainly were used-destination for shipment, going to Iran. A shipment of shells for Thailand is approved through Thailand and has no separate such shells. When a number of points out that Ecuador seems to be buying more 155-mm shells than possibly ever use, he is apparently misled otherwise by his agents.

French intelligence agencies have not been out into the quickly come across the open source making questions. Sources named René Larosse takes care all the way to Mr. Mitterrand's meeting on May 21, 1984, and simply to talk to Defense Minister Helmut. This was the French response to the Munich equivalent of President Reagan saying what he may have known when he may have known it.

The story undoubtedly was not Iran's land offensives against Iraq. But it contrasts to the latter effort, France does not appear to have any secret arms shipments to Iran — perhaps because the order of the UN and how to no Iran — perhaps because the multibillion-dollar contracts will establish strict limits on what is sold to other countries in the region.

The report is silent on the use of whether the Socialists also pursue the arms shipments as part of efforts to win the freedom of the hostages being held in Lebanon. It is hard to believe that the smugly held cards was not at least their source point on the negotiation by the French or by the Israelis.

Authoritative sources have said that the French arms were dealing with the same people who were at the time of the *Cole* and *Libertarian*. The most echo of the Iranian government's persistence in some government circles in Paris that there are moderates in the Iranian regime who want better relations with the West.

Such hopes underpin the fact that the conservative government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac has reportedly are making progress towards the Middle East. The countries involved in such armaments in Iran and may be some good news and the source of the French and American hostages in Lebanon at least in the November 1987 and being taken into account.

The Washington Post

## 50 YEARS AGO

Herald's search for the truth that Governor Woodrow Wilson had elected Roosevelt as president. Theodore Roosevelt's regular Republican nomination. "There is no question that Congress will be Democratic."

## 1937: Tripartite Pact

ROME — Italian Foreign Minister Galeazzo Ciano arrived in Rome on Oct. 25 to attend the signing of the Tripartite Pact between Germany, Italy and Japan. The agreement has been reached between Germany, Italy and Japan. The signing will take place in Berlin. Ciano is expected to arrive in Berlin before the pact is signed. Ciano is expected to arrive in Berlin before the pact is signed. Ciano is expected to arrive in Berlin before the pact is signed.

# If the Press Is to Be Free, It Matters Who Owns It

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON — By freedom of the press we mean a privately owned press free of government interference. But whether we have an honest press, a diverse and independent press, then depends on something else: who the owners are. The point is made with uncommon force by a drama now being played out in British publishing.

The *Financial Times*, a superb newspaper known for editorial independence, is under what appears to be a takeover threat from a man whose

managerial ethos which is unfriendly to honest, fair and decent professional journalism. I had no cause for personal complaint against Mr. Murdoch, but I saw how good newspapers, and once independent spirits, withered in his presence — or at 3,000 miles removed.

The tradition of the *Financial Times* is utterly different. Soon after Pearson acquired it 30 years ago it commented critically, and with devastating effect, on a major proposed company takeover that Pearson favored. The editor never heard a word from Pearson executives.

That tradition has attracted outstanding reporters and editors to the paper. It has also secured the confidence of the business and financial world. The same respect for independent editorial decision played a part in the American publication of "Spycatcher," by Peter Wright, a book banned in Britain. It was published by Viking Penguin, which Pearson owns. A British government lawyer pressed the chairman of Pearson, Lord Blakenham, to stop Viking Penguin from going ahead with "Spycatcher." Lord Blakenham took the position that it would be wrong to dictate what the U.S. company should do under U.S. law.

If Mr. Murdoch had been in charge, the result would very likely have been different. All his newspapers have been enthusiastic supporters of Margaret Thatcher and her government.

A 1973 British law designed to prevent undue concentration of newspaper ownership requires most acquisitions to be referred to a Monopolies Commission. But ways of avoiding it have been found in the past, and some people have feared that Mr. Murdoch's political influence would find another.

Now the feeling is that he will not be allowed to control Pearson and the *Financial Times*. Some believe that his real aim is to break off and acquire Pearson's book publishers, or to make a deal for *Financial Times* data services. But all that is speculation about a man who keeps his motives out of sight.

There may be financial pressure on Mr. Murdoch because of the stock market fall. His Pearson shares have dropped \$157 million in value since he bought them — and those values are geared into his heavy borrowing. The sure thing is that Pearson and the *Financial Times* are determined to resist him. Those who believe in a free press should be rooting for them.

The New York Times

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



## OPINION

# Yes, There Can Be a Time to Pull the Plug

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON — Here we have it from the Olympus of health-ethics scholarship: Let's not lavish life-extending medical care on very old, very sick people.

The sentiment is neither unique nor remote from the realities of day-to-day medical decision-making. However, it has been a frowned-upon fringe position in the politics of American medicine.

But now it is on the table, and unavoidable in public dialogue. This is not only because of its highly respectable source but because it is linked to the increasingly uncontrollable problem of what is to be omitted in health care when you can't pay for it all.

The proposal comes from Daniel Callahan, director of the Institute of Social Ethics and the Life Sciences in Hastings-on-Hudson, New York, an independent institution pre-eminent in studying the interplay between the health sciences and values and ethics.

Applied without regard to age and condition, Mr. Callahan argues, high-tech, life-extending care "is the endless scientific frontier of medicine and is also its economic bottomless pit." It contributes to ceaseless increases in both medical spending and the ranks of citizens unable to afford even minimal care.

Despite \$300 billion a year in public and private funds devoted to health care, more than 35 million Americans are without health insurance. The system underwrites extremely expensive, high-tech care for many of the terminally ill, yet it

neglects long-term and home care that could provide meaningful life for senior citizens with relatively minor infirmities.

"The success of medicine in saving and extending lives has meant a dramatic increase in chronic illness, especially for those over 80," Mr. Callahan recently wrote. Would it be discriminatory, he asked, "to use age as a standard to limit

### MEANWHILE

life-extending care? Not at all, if it were done to provide a higher quality of life for the elderly by beginning a transfer of emphasis from acute-care medicine to other forms of care." Mr. Callahan has argued this in newspaper opinion columns and in a new book, "Setting Limits: Medical Goals in an Aging Society."

His suggestions are sure to be dismissed as euthanasia in disguise, but they are nothing of the sort. They represent an overdue confrontation with reality in the economics and technology of health care. America is a great system when it works well, envied around the world. But its triumphs have been accompanied by a process in which Americans are spending more and getting less and doctors are performing wonders in postponing death, but not often enough in enhancing life.

The rationing of health service — you get so much and not more — is never officially acknowledged, since the

American dream includes the fanciful notion that no one goes without proper medical care for lack of money. And when payment is guaranteed, as is often the case with well-insured elderly patients, high-tech attention can be boundless, even if ineffective.

The reality is that ability to pay ratios health care as much as it ratios dinners at three-star restaurants. An illusion of care for all is created by the tradition of hospital charity, the Medicaid safety net and an assortment of state and local programs for the poor. But this mélange of assistance is increasingly skimpy and strained as the medical bills of its beneficiaries outpace the sources of finance.

What is striking about America and its medical system are the cruelties that are routinely tolerated under the delusion that high-tech devices are bringing about a new era of beautiful longevity. As Mr. Callahan points out, the new technologies "will not necessarily make old age more meaningful and satisfying — many of the elderly are already terrorized by the prospect that modern medicine will keep them alive too long — and it will surely divert money from the health and other needs of younger age groups."

The Callahan message exposes the economic myopia that is built into American health care. A great deal of needed care is neglected, unless care is routinely provided. Humanistic medicine shouldn't work that way.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Cluster Bombs and Chile: Where Is the Evidence, If Any?

Regarding "Chile and Panama Supplying Bombs to Nicaragua, U.S. Officials Assert" (Oct. 27) by John M. Goshko:

The writer quotes U.S. officials as stating that they have reliable intelligence reports that Nicaragua, through arrangements with the government of Chile and Panama, has obtained cluster bombs to use against the Nicaraguan rebels.

Neither the U.S. State Department nor any other U.S. agency has approached the Chilean Embassy on this matter, as they would most certainly have done if any evidence had surfaced.

The armaments-maker allegedly involved in the sales, Ferrimar, is a private company with no links to the government of Chile, and the government of Chile is not aware of any sales by Ferrimar such as those described.

No authorization by the Chilean government has ever been issued for sales by Ferrimar to Panama or Nicaragua. Also, a preliminary investigation shows no evidence of any sale to those countries without such authorization. Any such sale would be illegal, and if it were found that it had occurred, those responsible would be brought to justice.

The report states that U.S. officials declined to offer specific information, but that they insisted that Chilean-made cluster bombs were used in recent air attacks against the rebels. However, a spokesman for the Nicaraguan rebels is quoted in the article as saying that markings on cluster-bomb canisters recovered by the rebels in October indicated that the bombs were Soviet-made, and that he was not aware of any evidence that Nicaragua was using similar weapons made in Chile.

U.S. officials, according to the report, said that Chile and Nicaragua had set up secret meetings periodically in Panama and other countries. No such meetings have ever taken place.

Chile is advancing at a fast pace toward democracy and feels only friendship toward the United States, a country with which it wishes to share good relations within a framework of respect. However, there exists hostility on the part of some in the United States who are waging a campaign to damage bilateral relations. The officials quoted in the report undoubtedly are engaged in that campaign.

HERNAN FELIPE ERRAZURIZ, Ambassador of Chile, Washington.

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### Post-Crash Ideas on Trade

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# Partial Amnesty Is Seen As Likely After Ortega Vows to Act for Peace

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
MANAGUA — President Daniel Ortega Saavedra said Thursday his government would take positive steps to comply with a regional agreement for ending guerrilla wars in Central America.

Diplomats said that Mr. Ortega was expected to grant a partial amnesty and possibly modify the state of emergency in force in Nicaragua. This would fall short of demands by the opposition for a total amnesty and the complete abolition of emergency laws imposed in 1982 in response to attacks by U.S.-backed rebels, known as contras.

But diplomats said the steps expected to be announced at a public rally on Thursday night, were unlikely to satisfy opponents of the Marxist Sandinista government who contend that Nicaragua is not complying with the accord.

Mr. Ortega made his statement on his return from Moscow, where he attended celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

The author of the plan, President Oscar Arias Sánchez of Costa Rica said Thursday that "the essence" of peace in the region is "reaching a negotiated cease-fire in Nicaragua."

"Unless we do this, reach a negotiated cease-fire in Nicaragua, we won't be able to force Honduras to get rid of the contras," Mr. Arias said at a news conference in San José, Costa Rica. "This is the first step that must be taken."

"Once we have a negotiated cease-fire," he added, "the contras will become refugees in Honduras, Costa Rica or Miami and they won't be soldiers anymore."

Under the peace plan, signed Aug. 7 by five Central American presidents, Thursday was the deadline for democratic reforms and cease-fires in the civil wars in Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala. The deadline has been extended informally until Jan. 4.

Nicaragua says that it cannot grant a total amnesty or revoke its emergency while the country is at war. It has demanded that the United States stop supporting the contras.

A key provision of the peace plan

calls for an end to outside support for guerrillas.

U.S. nonmilitary aid to the contras has continued, but President Ronald Reagan, who once described the agreement signed in Guatemala as "totally flawed," has indicated that he will delay requesting \$270 million of additional aid to give the peace process a chance.

In another move to meet the conditions of the accord, President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador announced Thursday that his country's armed forces would observe a unilateral cease-fire in the war against leftist rebels.

The military will cease offensive operations from midday and maintain only defensive positions unless attacked, and air and artillery bombardments will stop, he said.

In Washington, at the crucial two-month period for carrying out the peace plan began, the Reagan administration was said to have decided to seek \$30 million in new nonlethal aid for the contras, and the House of Representatives approved \$3.2 million in aid to the rebels.

The \$30 million in funds to be used for food, medicine, clothing and fuel for the rebels, administration officials said.

The House, on a 256-159 vote, approved \$3.2 million of nonlethal aid to the contras on Thursday. The funds, attached to a stopgap government spending bill, were approved with little debate.

Dropped from the funding measure was a provision that would have prevented the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency from dropping supplies by air to the contras inside Nicaragua.

The House speaker, Representative Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas, said before the vote that Nicaragua's ambassador to the United States, Carlos Tunnenman, had told him he did not object to the nonlethal aid, which is to run through Dec. 16.

The administration plans to ask for \$30 million in nonlethal aid and announced in an acknowledgment that the rebel forces have enough military supplies to sustain them until early 1988.

(Reuters, AP, NYT)

# Carlucci's Successor: Unusually Popular

By Lou Cannon  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — Lieutenant General Colin L. Powell, appointed Thursday as national security adviser to President Ronald Reagan, has proved unusually popular in an administration often known for feuds and backbiting.

General Powell, the deputy to Frank C. Carlucci on the National Security Council staff for 10 months, would be Mr. Reagan's sixth national security adviser and the first black to hold the job.

The general, 50, once served as the top military aide to Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger. He commanded the U.S. Army's 5th Corps in West Germany before becoming Mr. Carlucci's deputy.

Several army colleagues said his acceptance of a series of essentially political appointments derailed a career that might have made him the army's first black chief of staff.

General Powell has told friends that he resisted promotion to the national security job and took it only after Mr. Reagan asked him.

"He always does what he says he is going to do," said a senior White House official who has worked closely with the general.

The official said that General Powell was Mr. Carlucci's choice as his successor and that he had the backing of Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

The son of immigrant parents from Jamaica, Colin Powell was born in New York City and attended the City College of New York. He was commissioned a

I am a great believer that the interagency process works best when everybody has a chance to say his piece and get his positions out on the table.

— Colin L. Powell



officials at the Pentagon, State Department and CIA greater opportunity to make their views known.

"Like Frank, I am a great believer that the interagency process works best when everybody has a chance to say his piece and get his positions out on the table," General Powell said in an interview in March. "When we forward the final decision package to the president or present it to him orally, everybody who played a role has been properly represented and had his day in court."

Pentagon officials said the general had the confidence of Mr. Weinberger and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, which gave him a major role in military operations, including the 1986 raid on Libya. In the White House he joined Mr. Carlucci in advocating a strong U.S. role in the Gulf.

In a television interview in June, General Powell defended U.S. actions in the Gulf as necessary to protect freedom of navigation and to deny the Soviet Union "any greater influence in the region."

White House officials said that at Mr. Carlucci's urging General Powell had briefed the president more frequently than past deputy national security advisers, giving him what an aide called "a flying start" at establishing a relationship with Mr. Reagan.

The officials predicted that the departure of Mr. Weinberger would ease friction in high-level councils of the administration and make the national security adviser's job less difficult.

second lieutenant after he finished college in 1958, and he rose rapidly in rank. He won a Purple Heart in Vietnam in 1963 when he fell into a trap near the Laotian border and his foot was pierced by a sharpened stick.

Despite his popularity and military experience, his work may be cut out for him. He lacks Mr. Carlucci's broad experience, and he does not have a long personal relationship with the president, qualities associated with success in the Reagan administration.

Until Mr. Carlucci took over on Jan. 2, the job of national security adviser had been an administration trouble spot. Mr. Reagan's fourth national security adviser, Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, was a principal in the covert effort to sell U.S. arms to

Iran in exchange for the return of American hostages in Lebanon. As military aide to Mr. Weinberger, who opposed the arms deal, General Powell was one of five men in the Pentagon who knew that arms were being transferred to the Central Intelligence Agency to be sent to Iran. A House Armed Services Committee report said he sent a memo to the White House asking about the legal requirement to notify Congress of the arms transfer but heard nothing back from Admiral Poindexter.

As deputy director of the National Security Council, General Powell headed an interagency committee that responded to criticisms of covert activity and secrecy on the part of security council staff members by giving

# South Africa Releases Former National Leader Of Banned Rebel Group

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa — Govan Mbeki, a former president of the outlawed African National Congress, was released from prison Thursday after serving 23 years of a life sentence for treason.

Mr. Mbeki's release raised expectations among black militants that the South African authorities might eventually free Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu, two other ANC leaders who are serving life sentences on the same charges as Mr. Mbeki.

Mr. Mbeki, 77, said that he had accepted no conditions for his release and that he intended to "continue the struggle for freedom for all South Africans."

However, an official of the state Bureau for Information, who sought to control coverage of Mr. Mbeki's release, said that under Mr. Mbeki's security laws Mr. Mbeki could not be quoted in the future because of his stated commitment to the Communist Party of South Africa, which is a banned organization.

The information official, Casper Fenter, said Mr. Mbeki's remarks were "a one time thing only, a special dispensation from the minister of justice."

Mr. Mbeki was flown by helicopter from Robben Island Prison off Cape Town to the nearby Pollsmore Prison, where he met for

more than an hour with Mr. Mandela.

Mr. Mandela is regarded by many of South Africa's 23 million blacks as the country's potential leader when and if white minority rule eventually collapses.

From Pollsmore, Mr. Mbeki was flown to Port Elizabeth in Cape Province, where he met with the press at a hotel.

Mr. Mbeki was arrested in Port Elizabeth, and he insisted that it was where he should be released despite government attempts to place him in the ostensibly independent tribal "homeland" of Transkei.

"I have not renounced violence," he said. "I'm still a member of the ANC. The ideals for which I went to jail, and for which the ANC still stands, I still embrace."

In an interview later, Mr. Mbeki said he believed that Mr. Mandela's release was inevitable.

Mr. Mbeki said that he planned to apply for travel documents to visit a son, Thabo, who is the ANC's chief information official at the group's headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia.

On Aug. 13, Mr. Botha gave momentum to speculation about Mr. Mbeki's release when he said he had asked Justice Minister F.J. Coetsee to look into the possible release of Mr. Mbeki on humanitarian grounds.

There has been speculation that after Mr. Mbeki's release, the government will assess the reaction of blacks in South Africa and then consider releasing Mr. Sisulu.

Mr. Sisulu, 75, is a former secretary-general of the ANC who was convicted of treason and sentenced to life imprisonment with Mr. Mbeki and Mr. Mandela following their arrest in 1963 at a farm in Rivonia, in the Transvaal.

The farm was alleged to have been the headquarters of the military wing of the ANC.

Mr. Mbeki is not one of the best-known of the convicted leaders of the organization, even though his titular position in the 1950s was above that of Mr. Mandela, who never rose above the title of the organization's leader in Transvaal Province.

The son of a tribal chief, Mr. Mbeki obtained a degree in 1937 from Fort Hare University, which then was a breeding ground for black nationalism.

In Port Elizabeth, Mr. Mbeki became deeply involved in ANC activities before the organization was officially banned by the South African government. In 1955, he was the leader for the eastern Cape Province, and the next year was elected national chairman.

But it was not until after the bloody confrontation in Sharpeville in 1960, after which Mr. Mbeki spent five months in detention, that he joined the South African Communist Party and became a major target of the security forces.

# BUDGET: A Clash Over Priorities

(Continued from Page 1)

ators are Howard H. Baker Jr., the White House chief of staff; Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d, and James C. Miller 3d, director of the Office of Management and Budget. Their basic program has been the president's proposed budget for the 1988 fiscal year, a plan that got only 27 Republican votes in the House.

The administration has resisted tax increases and demanded deep spending reductions in domestic programs while protecting the military budget. It wants each dollar of tax increases to be matched by a dollar of nonmilitary spending cuts.

The Democrats have been stubborn, too. They are still pushing for a larger tax increase, around \$12 billion, and much smaller cuts in domestic spending.

Domestic programs in areas ranging from education to law enforcement already have been reduced more than any other area of the budget. Democrats want cuts in the military budget, although they have appeared to be willing to compromise on that issue.

"It is still a conflict of priorities," said Representative Tony Coelho of California, the Democratic

# DEFENSE: Challenge Looms

(Continued from Page 1)

face the Persian Gulf and arms control," Mr. Aspin said. "The final judgment on the next defense secretary is likely to rest with his conduct on those issues."

While the two issues may receive more attention than any other actions of his tenure, the most serious problem facing the Pentagon will be figuring out how to pare down a modernization program that was created in a time of generous budgets but that must be carried out in an era of zero budget growth.

In many cases, the Defense Department is likely to be forced to decide between dropping programs completely or reducing the number of programs and weapons in the budget and stretching out the time it will take to put them into service.

And, although it is an issue Mr. Carlucci may be able to ignore, the Pentagon is getting the first hints that its much-praised efforts to improve the quality of the armed forces also faces hard times. The pool of eligible young males is dwindling, and some officials say a major realignment of jobs open to women will be required.

# IRAN: Arabs Discuss New Alliance

(Continued from Page 1)

not attend the meeting, but would send the crown prince instead. No explanation was given.

But the convening of this conference at a time of great division in the Arab world has created the potential for an Arab world majority, led by Iraq and the larger Arab Gulf states, to return Cairo to the Arab fold as a signal of Arab resolve against the expansion of Iran's revolutionary objectives in the region.

Some Arab and Western officials said the growing violence in the Gulf, where U.S. and Western navies have deployed dozens of warships to protect international shipping, and the high stakes for both Mr. Assad and Mr. Hussein will charge the typically staid atmosphere of the meeting half in Jordan's capital.

In the competition for dominance at the meeting between the Syrian and Iraqi rivals, a number of Egyptian and Western officials in Cairo said this week that Egypt's strategic potential as a guarantor of Arab security could become its most important sideshow.

Egypt has been a key arms supplier to Iraq, selling more than \$2 billion in tanks, other weaponry, munitions and spare parts since

# 1981 and sending tens of thousands of Egyptian workers and military "volunteers" to aid Iraq's war effort.

But the Arab Gulf states had depended on their own regional defense pact under the Gulf Cooperation Council for defensive military planning.

As the Gulf War has grown more threatening, however, the council has been paralyzed by divisions among its members — Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman — over how to deal with Iran.

In return for assuming a strategic role in the defense of Iraq's supporters along the Arab side of the Gulf, Egypt is seeking economic investment and assistance, including the possible refinancing of its \$4.5 billion military debt to the United States, by Arab Gulf governments.

And as the Arab leaders gather in Amman this weekend, several Arab ambassadors to Cairo have conveyed their governments' intentions to endorse a resolution that would either bring Egypt back into the Arab fold by a vote of the summit meeting, or win recognition for two-way restoration of relations after the meeting.

# BRUTAL: British Army Criticized

(Continued from Page 1)

recruits to perform anal intercourse in public.

Two men from the regiment, which was founded in 1689, already are in prison. The four sentenced Thursday were accused of assault on James Guthrie, a 20-year-old private. He testified that his initiation consisted of being burned on the testicles, sexually assaulted with a broomstick, forced to march in place with string tied to his testicles and ankles and dropped 20 feet (six meters) from a barracks window.

An army spokesman said a battalion commanding officer and the regimental sergeant major of the Borderers have been relieved of their positions, even though they were not involved in the offenses. The removals were intended to show that leaders are responsible for knowing what is going on with their troops, the spokesman said.

Michael Yardley, a former officer and author of a history of Sandhurst, the British military academy, said the "severity of domination and humiliation" frequently figures in the attacks. He linked it to the army's tradition of "breaking down" recruits to make them feel part of the group and its cultivation of a super-masculine image through its recruiting advertising.

A number of former soldiers have come forward to identify themselves as victims of violence.

Andrew Day, 26, is pressing a claim for injuries he said he received in 1979 and 1980.

"On my first day in Germany," he said, "I was punched in the mouth and from that day until actually coming out, I was subjected to various acts of brutality from being kicked in the testicles to finally being hit with a sledgehammer."

"It ruined my army career," he said. "There's a code of silence within the army and you don't break that no matter what." Mr. Day said he was released with a \$4,000 payment for "psychoneurotic" disability even though he maintains he suffered permanent physical injuries.

The army does not comment on individual allegations, but spokesmen point out the difficulty of distinguishing legitimate complaints from those involving emotional disturbances or inability to meet the normal stress of rigorous training.

"Some are just unsuited to army life," said a spokesman, noting that one quarter of the 16- and 17-year-old recruits drop out.

Military authorities also cite the replacement of old style 30-man barracks with new four-man dormitories as a factor in the increase in violence. The new arrangement has brought a decrease in supervision and in peer-group control of violence.

# AFGHAN: Soviet Distress Grows

(Continued from Page 1)

dead. Western analysts offer estimates that range from 15,000 to 30,000 dead since 1979.

The article in the literary weekly recommended a monument in Moscow to commemorate the Soviet soldiers who died performing their "internationalist duty," a phrase associated with service in Afghanistan.

There is no active anti-war movement in the Soviet Union. But, according to Soviet sources, an official but unpublished opinion survey taken in June among about 1,000 Moscow residents showed that negative attitudes toward the war are fairly strong.

As expected in a society where many think the safest answer on any subject is what Pravda, the party daily, says about it, a majority voiced approval of Soviet intervention, on the ground that national interests were threatened.

One person in six, however, took the opposite view, saying that the use of Soviet troops was wrong and unjustifiable by any internal developments in Afghanistan.

Significantly, according to sources familiar with the survey, half of those questioned said they knew other people who thought that Soviet forces should not have intervened in Afghanistan. Only a third said they would approve if a relative was sent to fight there.

# DEATH NOTICE

SHARON RHODE DJOLIERI of Holden Beach, North Carolina and Paris, died on November 3rd in Paris. A funeral service will be held at Eglise St. Joseph, 30 Avenue Hoche, 75008 Paris, at 11 a.m. on November 6th.

in public, there appears to be growing restlessness about the purpose of the war and the callous way many veterans are being treated by the bureaucracy.

The parents of young men who are required to serve two years in the army, with a possible tour in Afghanistan, show the greatest concern about the war. On the street, there is talk of danger, death and possible addiction to hashish.

The official callousness extends to the dead. The markers on the graves of soldiers killed in action often give no indication of where they died. Parents of those killed have even been told that there is no reason to publish an obituary in local newspapers.

A.N. Shevchenko, the father of a soldier killed in Afghanistan, said that thousands of townspeople attended the funeral of his son, who was buried with military honors, yet the authorities rejected his request for an obituary.

"Writing in our newspaper about fallen soldiers such as your son just isn't done," Mr. Shevchenko quoted a Communist Party official in Kovel, a city in the western Ukraine, as saying. "Your son isn't the first one to be killed. What are we supposed to do, write in the newspaper about every one?"

Mr. Shevchenko, complaining about the incident in a letter to Pravda, said: "One might think he had been killed in a drunken brawl. What are we ashamed of?"

A similar complaint was registered by Lyubov S. Yarovaia, of Volgograd, who suggested that the gravestones of soldiers killed in Afghanistan be inscribed with that fact.



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Advertisement for Compugraphic, featuring a computer monitor and keyboard, with the text: "World leader for professional publishing solutions. Compugraphic Europe a division of Agfa-Gesavert Tour Neptune 92068 Paris La Defense Cedex 20. Phone: (1) 47 78 16 25"

Vertical sidebar containing various classified advertisements, including real estate listings for Paris, Miami, and New York, and a 'DEATH NOTICE' for Sharon Rhode Djoier.





# WINTER HOTELS

## Laying Plans for the Festive Season

It's not only turkeys who look towards the coming festive season with trepidation. For many of us, Christmas comes too soon after Thanksgiving, and the prospect of spending both holidays cooped up with feuding families just doesn't jingle our bells. There's one solution to the problem, however, and that is to avoid it. The Great Escape to far flung places is already gathering momentum. For many festive fugitives, London tops the list. So come to shop - it's far more exciting than the local Mall or department store. And come to stay - many top hotels are celebrating Christmas with knock-down rates.

The Mayfair, for example, cuts the cost of a double room from £126.50 a night to £90.85 from December 20th until January 4th next year. Part of the giant Inter-Continental Corporation, The May Fair celebrated its Diamond Jubilee earlier this year - it was opened in March 1927 by King George V. It's a very traditional and elegant hotel and offers all the comforts and services you would expect in a luxury 5 star establishment, whilst still magically managing to maintain a very personal and informal atmosphere. It's ideally located for shopaholics, too.

On Christmas Day, chef Michael Coaker will be cooking a special gourmet luncheon in Le Chateau Restaurant, and on New Year's Eve there's a seven course gala dinner with champagne,

music and entertainment until the early hours.

For those who prefer to stay away from the bustling city center, there's a whole host of alternatives. Chief among them is The Halcyon, the most exciting hotel to open in London this year. It's small - there are just 44 rooms - and it's located in a splendid Belle Epoque mansion in Holland Park. The Halcyon has been beautifully decorated in the style of an elegant private home, the walls are covered with a stunning array of original paintings and prints, and 33 of the bedrooms are, in fact, suites. Emphasis at the hotel is on style and first class service, and a surprisingly young staff of 66 provide a 24 hour room service, overnight shoe shining and one hour pressing - even on Christmas Day. In the Kingfisher Restaurant, a

pretty trellised room overlooking a patio where guests eat out in summer, chef James Robins plans a special Christmas menu in which he hopes to combine traditional favorites with some of his more innovative ideas.

There's a growing trend in London towards smaller, more intimate hotels. The 29-room Dorset Square Hotel, in two tall Georgian houses just north of Madame Tussauds, is now almost two years old, and has been so successful that in October its owners, Tim and Kit Kemp, opened an annex in the square. No. 25 Dorset Square houses 12 stunning suites, decorated by Kit Kemp in traditional English style, with lots of flowered chintzes and antiques. They represent excellent value. On the first floor, for instance, there is a stunning 2 bedroom apartment, with a drawing room overlooking the square, at just £175 a day. Over Christmas - Christmas Eve, Christmas Day and Boxing Day - the hotel is offering special rates at £125 a night for two people in a double room, to include breakfast and either lunch or dinner with a bottle of champagne in the charming Country Manners Restaurant.

London Lodge Hotel is another name to note. It's not quite as grand as the Dorset Square, but it's extremely comfortable and all the 27 rooms have warm duvets, direct dial telephones and televisions, whilst the executive rooms also have videos, jacuzzis and wall safes. Located in Lexham Gardens,

just off Cromwell Road and a short taxi ride away from Harrods, London Lodge has been owned by the Humphreys family for 22 years. In December 1985 they closed it, rebuilt it from top to bottom, and re-opened almost exactly a year ago - on November 5th, Guy Fawkes Day. It went with a bang, jokes managing director, Justin Humphreys. Since then, the hotel has been busy and 40% of their business is return business which, as Mr. Humphreys says, 'means

the 3 bedroom Penthouse. Prices start at £450 a week and go up to about £900 - shared between four people, this works out at the bargain price of just over £32 a day. And Britten-Long and Johnson are adding to their stable. On 27th September, they took over 10 Lees Place, also in the center of Mayfair.

In spite of the increasing popularity of small, informal hotels, many of the big international names still attract a loyal clientele. Take the Sher-



ton Park Tower, a stunning circular hotel in the center of Knightsbridge. There are 290 rooms, all beautifully decorated in classical English style by top interior designer, Murray Oliver. Christmas at the hotel begins on December 11th, when the room rate drops from £155.30 and £172.50 for a single and double room respectively, to just £89.70, subject to availability. On Christmas Day there will be a traditional lunch in The Restaurant, and on New Year's Eve a sumptuous 5 course gourmet dinner at £75 a person, including half a bottle of champagne, a midnight piper and a jazz band till 3 am. There will be a special

people are happy and that's encouraging.' There will be decorations and a Christmas tree at the London Lodge next month, but no special Christmas festivities.

Another small, informal hotel is The Diplomat in Chesham Street, part of the privately-owned group of centrally located bed and breakfasts that includes Number Eight in South Kensington, The Willet in Chelsea and The Executive in Belgravia. The 30 room Diplomat is the newest - it was bought in March this year and a thorough renovation programme has just been completed. According to the hotel's owner, the aim of the group is 'to provide three star facilities such as hairdriers, color TVs, direct dial telephones and complimentary newspapers at competitive prices.' And £48.88 a night at The Diplomat includes a substantial breakfast in the room. The Executive, which opened a year ago, also has 30 comfortable bedrooms. It's slightly cheaper, at just £47.73 a night, and includes an enormous cooked buffet breakfast which is served in the attractive dining room. There will be no special rates for Christmas. At those prices, who needs them? No. 9 Charles Street is an excellent alternative for those who prefer the independence of catering entirely for themselves. In fact, owners Richard Britten-Long and Simon Johnson, bought the building only recently and are in the middle of refurbishing it from top to bottom. But there are still 7 apartments available for long or short lets, ranging from comfortable studios to

a candlelit dinner before Midnight mass on Christmas Eve, Christmas lunch and an exciting Treasure Trail on Boxing Day. It sounds fun!

The Prince and Princess of Wales, The Princess Royal and Prince and Princess Michael of Kent all have homes in Gloucestershire, so it's not surprising that Christmas visitors to The Close Hotel in the Gloucestershire village of Tetbury will receive a royal welcome. For the last year, this charming 16th century Cotswold mansion has been managed by David Broadhead, who is currently redecorating and renovating the house, paying enormous attention to detail and putting

the emphasis firmly on traditional country house style. Mr. Broadhead is offering a splendid three day Christmas break, which starts at tea-time on Christmas Eve and continues until after breakfast on December 27th. The price, £275 a person, and it includes all meals and mulled wine after midnight mass, although other drinks are extra. Guests will have the opportunity to follow the famous Beaufort Hunt on their traditional Boxing Day meet, visit Sir Peter Scott's Wildfowl Trust at Slimbridge or explore the picturesque town of Tetbury.

Caroline Hunter

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November 6, 1987

**TRAVELER'S CHOICE**

Plans in Duty-Free Price

the emphasis firmly on traditional country house style. Mr. Broadhead is offering a splendid three day Christmas break, which starts at tea-time on Christmas Eve and continues until after breakfast on December 27th. The price, £275 a person, and it includes all meals and mulled wine after midnight mass, although other drinks are extra. Guests will have the opportunity to follow the famous Beaufort Hunt on their traditional Boxing Day meet, visit Sir Peter Scott's Wildfowl Trust at Slimbridge or explore the picturesque town of Tetbury.

**Available Mermaid**

the Danish capital's harbor for a major renovation project. The project is a major renovation of the harbor area, including the construction of a new harbor and the renovation of existing buildings. The project is expected to be completed by 1995.

**European Rail Projects**

Several new railway projects have been announced in Europe. The projects include the construction of new high-speed rail lines and the renovation of existing lines. The projects are expected to improve rail travel across Europe.

**Shipping Cruises by B**

The shipping industry in London is expected to be a busy one in 1988. The industry is expected to see an increase in shipping cruises and other maritime activities. The industry is expected to continue to grow and to provide a wide range of services to its customers.

**Phone Service for Rio**

The Rio de Janeiro Tourism Office is offering a phone service for visitors. The service is designed to help visitors find their way around the city and to provide information on local attractions and services. The service is available in English, French, and Spanish.

**New Air Terminal for**

A new international departure terminal is planned for the Bangkok International Airport. The terminal is expected to be completed by 1990 and will provide a modern and efficient facility for international air travel. The terminal is expected to increase the airport's capacity and to improve the passenger experience.

**'Nabucco' in Jerusalem**

The opera 'Nabucco' is being performed in Jerusalem. The opera is a dramatic work by Giuseppe Verdi, set in the city of Babylon. The performance is expected to be a major cultural event in the city.

مكتبة النجف



# TRAVEL

- The Wildlife of Spain
- Old and New Budapest
- 800 Kinds of Cuff Links

International Herald Tribune

## TRAVELER'S CHOICE

### Danes in Duty-Free Price War

■ A \$20 million renovation of the duty-free area at Kastrup Airport in Copenhagen has been completed and the prices on many items have been cut in an effort to rival Schiphol Airport in Amsterdam as a shopping center. The area has been transformed into a walkway lined with trees and 20 shops, each selling a Scandinavian specialty. These include Birger Christensen furs, Royal Copenhagen Porcelain, Georg Jensen silver, Bang & Olufsen stereo equipment and Lego toys. The design was inspired by the pedestrian shopping street in Copenhagen known as Stroegtet.

### Profitable Mermaid

■ Copenhagen's Little Mermaid, who has gazed wistfully over the Danish capital's harbor for nearly 75 years, has become a major money-spinner visited by over half a million tourists a year. The seated bronze statue, Copenhagen's best-known monument, is now a source of regular income for 13 descendants of its creator, the sculptor Edward Erikson (1876-1959). The annual turnover in sales of souvenirs including postcards, ashtrays, replicas, bottle-openers, porcelain models and T-shirts is more than five million Danish crowns (\$750,000). An estimated 100,000 bronze models of the Little Mermaid sell for more than two million crowns in Copenhagen tourist shops every year. The mermaid is owned by the city council, but three generations of Eriksons receive about five to 10 percent of the revenue, according to Egon Erikson, one of the sculptor's four sons and administrator of the family trust. "The family first got into the business of manufacturing replicas of the statue exactly 50 years ago, encouraged by requests from friends," said Erikson. "At the time we never imagined in our wildest dreams that the Little Mermaid would become an internationally recognized symbol of Copenhagen, as the Eiffel Tower is for Paris and the Statue of Liberty for New York." Inspiration for the statue came from a ballet based on a fairy tale written in 1837 by Hans Christian Andersen. The model was Erikson's wife, Elme, at that time the 29-year-old mother of Egon.

### European Rail Projects

■ Several new railway projects have been announced in European countries. In Switzerland, Geneva's Cointrin Airport and the city's main railway station, Gare Cornavin, have been linked for the first time by rail, making it possible for a total of 102 trains a day to make the run. In addition, improvements on the Cointrin-Lausanne line have reduced travel time from 75 to 50 minutes, and from three and a half to three hours on the line to Zurich. The Italian State Railways has inaugurated experimental high-speed runs between Rome and Milan. The nonstop trains make the 393-mile (638-kilometer) trip in 4 hours and 55 minutes, about an hour less than standard runs. If successful, the service will be made permanent in June. Also, more trains have been scheduled between Rome and Florence, Ancona, Perugia, Bologna, Verona, Milan and Venice. And construction is under way on the system's Direttissima line, which will shorten the distance between Rome and Florence by about 30 miles (50 kilometers); work is expected to be completed in 1989. Between 1989 and 1993, Sweden will be improving its four major lines to reduce the travel time between Stockholm, Ostersund, Malmo and Sundsvall. The line for the French National Railroads' high-speed link from Paris to Brest and Bordeaux is under construction, with the first train scheduled to roll in 1989. In West Germany, a prototype of the Intercity Express train recently tested at 215 miles an hour. Inauguration of new high-speed lines is scheduled for 1991.

### Sightseeing Cruises by Blimp

■ Airship Industries of London, which earns most of its money by draping advertising on blimps floating over London, Munich, San Francisco, Sydney, Melbourne, New York and other cities, is now taking passengers. The company introduced its sky cruise to London and Sydney last year and this year began service in San Francisco and Melbourne. Flights over London are limited to summer, but the blimps in Australia and San Francisco operate year-round. The company plans to begin sightseeing trips over New York in the spring, said Dana Kahn, a vice president. In a few years, she said, the company hopes to offer lazy commuter flights — top speed 65 miles an hour — between London and Paris and between New York and Boston. Present tours last about an hour and cost about \$150; up to 10 passengers can be carried at a time.

### Phone Service for Rio Visitors

■ The Rio de Janeiro Tourism Office has set up a phone service for visitors offering tips in English, Spanish and other languages. Visitors to Rio calling 242-8000 can get the hours for museums, church services and stores and get help finding hotels and restaurants. More extensive aid is available at Rua da Assembleia 10, Eighth Floor, Room 814.

### New Air Terminal for Bangkok

■ A new international departure terminal opened this month at the Bangkok International Airport able to accommodate 4,000 passengers an hour. The new terminal connects to the existing Airport Hotel and a recently opened domestic terminal. The new structures are part of an eight-year, \$200-million program to develop the airport, about 10 miles from the city. A new arrival section opened in May. Next year the project ends with the installation of 26 corridors allowing passengers to walk directly between the terminal and their plane.

### 'Nabucco' in Jerusalem

■ Verdi's "Nabucco," an opera whose libretto is based on the second book of Kings in the Old Testament, will be performed May 15 to 29 outside the walls of Jerusalem as part of Israel's 40th anniversary celebration. The \$11.5-million production, which chronicles part of the Jewish people's struggle for freedom, will be directed by Vittorio Rossi, who has staged many large-scale productions at the Verona Arena and elsewhere. Michel Plasseo will conduct the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra at the 7,000-seat Sultan's Pool amphitheater. Alternating in the title role will be Piero Cappuccilli, Renato Bruson, Ingar Wittell, Antonio Salvadori and Georgi Boyagjan.

# Talking to the Gods in South Pacific

by Nicholas D. Kristof

THE South Pacific archipelago of Vanuatu is charmingly schizophrenic: Some people wear gowns or three-piece suits, others wear only grass skirts or grass sheaths. Some carry gold cigarette lighters, others carry smoldering sticks. Some drink Bordeaux, others drink kava, a local intoxicant with less cachet but more effect. A joint British and French colonial legacy has mingled perfectly with the local cultures in the group of some 80 islands, which were known as the New Hebrides until independence in 1980. The French have supplied the cuisine; the English have supplied a unifying language; the local culture has supplied a hospitality that is often breathtaking. Of the 70-odd countries I've visited on six continents, there is none I have found so enthralling, none I am so eager to return to.

On the island of Pentecost, tribesmen leap head first from 90-foot (27.5-meter) wooden towers. A long vine tethered to their ankles stops them just above the ground, so that their hair grazes the earth as they are yanked to a stop. The local people believe this fertilizes the ground. Festivals are frequent, especially circumcision rites that occur most often from June to August. And throughout the islands, the men in each village retire each evening to a spot under an enormous banyan tree and drink kava, which in sufficient quantities leaves you unable to walk (but undisturbed by that state of affairs). Visitors are welcome at festivals and men only are welcome to kava ceremonies.

Vanuatu has not had a happy history since whites began to show up in the 17th century. Some were missionaries, some were military men, some were involved in the flourishing business of exporting laborers to Australia. The intruders killed islanders outright, and indirectly by bringing disease. The islanders reciprocated by eating some of the visitors. According to an account by an islander of a feast in 1873: "We ate these men and sent pieces to all the many villages. The whites tasted sickly."

In 1906 Britain and France set up a joint government known as the condominium (or to critics as pandemonium). The colonial legacy embittered many people of Vanuatu and left a bitter taste that found expression in the nation's poetry. Albert Leomala, one of the nation's angry poets, wrote some 10 years ago:

whiteman go home  
I am tired of seeing your face  
I am tired of listening to your voice  
go home  
go home  
white skin

Yet such bitterness, while perhaps felt in the policy of political nonalignment followed by Vanuatu since independence in 1980, was never very common and is in fact the opposite of the warmth that a white visitor usually encounters. Vanuatu's diplomatic relations with Libya and the Soviet Union may worry Western policy-makers, but there is no doubt the people of Vanuatu are firmly within the Australian, European and American sphere of influence.

VANUATU'S capital is Port Vila, a cozy town of 15,000 that could hardly be more relaxed. The prime minister, for example, was barefoot for an interview. Yet Port Vila is far more cosmopolitan than its size would suggest. Several hundred foreigners, mostly French, live in the capital, and there are good bookshops, restaurants and hotels. English is widely spoken, along with the national language, a colorful pidgin English that is just about incomprehensible when spoken but can often be deciphered when written. The first line of the poem quoted above, for example, was written in pidgin as: "waet man u ko home."



The beaches near Port Vila are what South Pacific beaches are supposed to be: glorious stretches of sand lined with palm trees. A lagoon next to Port Vila is the site of several of the major hotels, and makes a pleasant place to swim. The ocean is protected by a coral reef that offers spectacular diving.

Brightly colored fish glide about the luminous coral, and the water in places is beautifully clear. Some dives are only for those who are experienced and others are fine for even a moderate swimmer who can learn to use a snorkel. Many hotels and diving agencies offer to train visitors in a few days.

In the center of town a museum offers a fascinating collection of the country's handicrafts. Vanuatu is a treasure of primitive art, rivaled in the region only by Papua, New Guinea. Fierce masks are carved from tree fern with hair made of strands from the trunk of the banana tree and are painted with pigments from vegetable dyes and minerals. Mats and baskets are woven by hand from wicker, coconut leaves and other local vegetation. Some of the baskets are ornamented with feathers or paint, and some are turned into bird and fish traps.

There are also wooden slit drums, like hollow totem poles with a long slit that creates a type of drum. Finally there are spectacular headdresses, often five feet high or more, that are used in secret rituals and ceremonies. These are brightly painted and often sport arms and feathers going in many directions, but they are difficult to obtain because of their fragility and the taboos associated with them.

Most of the crafts come from the islands of Malekula and Ambrym, but perhaps the best place to buy is Handikraf Blong Vanuatu, the artists' cooperative in Port Vila next to the museum. The staffs of both the museum and the cooperative are helpful and are happy to discuss the various crafts.

THE glory of Vanuatu, however, is not the capital but the remote islands. There are 82 islands, many with reasonably priced air connections from Port Vila. My journey took me to Tanna, in the far south of the archipelago.

A small propeller plane deposits passengers on a grass field on Tanna. There are two sets of bungalows where tourists can stay. One is owned by Tom Numake, a chief who is renowned and perhaps even a



The traditional and the modern are side by side.

little feared throughout the island. The other is owned by Ray Saunders, a young Australian. Numake is a fascinating man, an engaging and loquacious politician who knows Tanna inside out. The grandson of a witch doctor, Numake is rumored to have such powers himself.

The great sight on Tanna is Yasur volcano, one of the few places in the world where you can get a dentist's view of the mouth of a live volcano. A 75-year-old account still conveys the scene:

"At noon we reached the edge of the crater. Just as we got there, there was a tremendous explosion, and away we ran, guides and all. When we recovered our courage, we crept up to the edge, and looked down nearly half a mile into what looked like hell. Out of the bowels of the earth were thrown huge boulders, which spent their force and fell back with hideous reverberations into the pit whence they came; and away at the bottom were two boiling lakes of lava, and when an explosion came, the lava would be thrown spouting against the encrusted crater sides,

nearly to the top, and then run in thousands of rivers of liquid fire back to the bottom." (Martin Johnson, "Through the South Seas With Jack London.")

A hurricane in February knocked out some of the roads, and now only a four-wheel drive vehicle can take you to Yasur. A guide, probably Numake, since he seems to have a monopoly on four-wheel drive vehicles on Tanna, will take you most of the way up the mountain. From there it is a 15-minute walk to the rim of the crater. Cinders and ash are constantly exploding upward, but they always seem to fall short of the rim. Sulfur gases fill the air, and the noise can be thunderous. It is rather like looking down on an array of Old Faithful geysers, spewing fire instead of water.

Visitors often go to the volcano in the late afternoon, and then wait as it becomes dark. The show is particularly thrilling at night, when the fountains of lava and cinders illuminate the crater, like giant fireworks. It seemed to me that one day the volcano is going to make an extra effort and belch hard enough to engulf watching

tourists with lava and ash. Indeed, there are rocks all around the rim that have apparently been thrown out by the volcano during its tantrums. But the guides say they have not lost any tourists yet.

POKING around Tanna's villages is another delight. Yachmanen, in the center of the island, is interesting because it is a "custom village," meaning it has adhered to traditions instead of following Christianity and more modern ways of life. Men still wear only a narrow grass sheath, while women wear only grass skirts. That, in any case, is what Yachmanen tells tourists. When I arrived, at least half the people were wearing clothes, although they quickly began to change into traditional garb at my approach. Partly this is opportunism: The village usually charges foreigners for visiting or taking photos. Partly it also seems to be embarrassment at dereliction of duty, being caught with their pants up. The chief of Yachmanen, Jack Naiva, speaks a bit of English and manages an

Continued on page 10

# When Fashion Accessories Are Museum Pieces

by Mary Mills

PARIS — In a city obsessed with fashion, it isn't surprising that the French have turned high art into salable accessories. As if by the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, the grand magasins and the hundreds of small shops in every neighborhood weren't enough to satisfy every whim, there are also museum boutiques selling wearable works of art reproduced from their collections.

The Louvre draws on its store of antiquities for well-crafted jewelry — bracelets, brooches, rings, earrings, necklaces and pendants — as well as scarves, shawls, handkerchiefs and decorative trinkets for the dressing table.

From 1700 B.C. Egypt comes the inspiration for an etched pendant, or a pair of earrings, in the shape of an owl with wings spread in a graceful arc around his head. Other pendants symbolize the Egyptian sign of life, the goddess Isis and the Oudjat eye, one of the ancient Egyptians' favorite amulets, believed to protect the wearer from evil.

There's a touch of whimsy in a pendant from the Bronze Age, replicas of which were found in an early settlement in Savoy and parts of Switzerland. A

comb forms the "skirt" of an anthropomorphic silhouette with arched arms that resemble the wings of a swan and a ring for the head, which serves as the hanger for a chain.

A charm in the shape of a hand was first crafted in 800-700 B.C. Luristan (western Iran); an elaborate and decorative key dates from the Gallo-Roman epoch; a tsuba, the ornate saber handle of Japanese warriors of the 17th century, takes the shape of a heron with outspread wings.

INTRICATE, twisted chains found in a tomb in the Ardennes dated to 300 B.C. and a bangle with facing ram's heads from 400 B.C. Greece inspired bracelets that would be stylish in any millennium. These and about a dozen other bracelet designs are priced from 425 francs to 2,100 francs (about \$70 to \$350) in gilded bronze; and from 1,050 francs to 2,500 francs in silver.

A chain belt found in a tomb dating to 300-200 B.C. in France near Metz serves as the model for a necklace. Another necklace with three fish — symbols of renewed life and the hope of immortality — suspended from a double chain is patterned after one found in Egypt that dates from 1565-1320 B.C. A twisted ebecker, representative of European goldsmiths' art of 1200-1100 B.C., looks so modern it could have been created yesterday.

The rings in the boutique collection, too, are based on designs ahead of their time. Motifs popular in ancient civilizations depicted animal heads, serpents, clasped hands, tablets inscribed with hieroglyphics and belt buckles, as well as the classic signet. Two sculpted samples from 200 B.C., excavated from Susa, a city in ancient Elam (in present-day Iran) are forerunners of contemporary Scandinavian design. Prices run from 245 francs to 535 francs in gilded bronze and from 330 francs to 745 francs in silver.

Most of the pieces are also available in gold by special order. For details, inquire at the boutiques or write to Service Bijoux de la Réunion des Musées Nationaux, 10 Rue de l'Abbaye, F-75006 Paris, France; tel: 44-79-65-93.

The Louvre collection of shawls includes one of crepe de chine in a Coromandel print; another in silk mousseline in a Kashmiri pattern popular in Second Empire France. The design for a floral-patterned scarf



was adapted from a print produced in Jouy-de-Josas, an Ile de France town renowned for its textiles in the 18th and early 19th centuries. Colorful cotton handkerchiefs in provincial prints make nice souvenirs for 30 francs.

Also for sale are large shopping bags, embossed with the Musée du Louvre logo, in cotton or plasticized canvas, and wooden-handled umbrellas printed with the logo on a choice of four background colors.

For the dressing table there is a mirror on a stand in the shape of an Egyptian princess in bronze or handsome containers for rings, earrings or pins in the shape of a carved wooden figure of an Egyptian female swimmer, lying face down with outstretched hands holding a wooden dish; a polished wooden goose standing at the edge of a shallow, hollowed out bowl; and a bronze tortoise whose hinged shell lifts up.

The Louvre boutique collection incorporates reproductions from other museums as well, under the aegis of the Réunion des Musées Nationaux, including the Musée des Antiquités Nationales in St. Germain-en-Laye, the Musée de Cluny, the Musée Guimet, the Musée des Arts Décoratifs, the Musée de la Mode et du Costume, the Musée Condé at Chantilly; and



Above left, comb pendant from Switzerland; above right, Egyptian gold earrings; right, Syrian signet-ring.

several foreign museums, including the Cairo Museum and the Metropolitan Museum in New York. A porcelain plate from 18th-century China in the Musée Guimet's collection of Asian art provided the motif for a 90-centimeter-square crêpe de chine scarf covered in exotic butterflies and tiny flowers and printed by the prestigious silk-screen firm J.R. Brochier of Lyon. Another scarf with a kiosk motif is based on an 18th-century design in the museum at the Château de Chantilly.

A wristband braided with fragile ropes of silver copies an original design from the Iron Age that can

Continued on page 10



the emphasis firmly on the national country house... Mr. Broadhead is offering splendid three day Christmas break, which starts at Christmas Eve and continues until after breakfast December 27th. The price £275 a person, and it includes all meals and mulled wine at midnight mass, plus other drinks are extra. You will have the opportunity to follow the famous Hunt on their traditional King Day meet, visit Sir Scott's Wildfowl Trust, Slimbridge or explore a picturesque town of Tetbury.

Caroline Fine

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TRAVEL

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

For Adventurous Travel, Ask the Real Wanderers

by Roger Collis

I USED to think of myself as a seasoned traveler, more than willing to share my experience with you. I felt pretty sure of myself until a few weeks ago when I started looking at "adventure travel," a growing trend among mobile business people, not just sandaled backpackers, with a desire to get out of the tourist rut. They are frequent travelers of the new frontier: familiar with places like Gilgit (center of a game reserve in the northern Himalayas; you fly in to Islamabad and wait for the Gilgit flight which is dependent on weather, or get a bus from Rawalpindi always assuming the Karakoram Highway is open).

You can travel very excitingly with the right information

firm. "I always feels like going to the back of beyond whenever I get the chance," he says. "I managed to get from here to Pakistan and back in two weeks," including a trek up a mountain on the Chinese frontier. "People are looking for excitement. They're either driving too fast or rock climbing, looking for an adrenaline fix. Adventure travel is one way of getting it," says Hilary Bradt, a London-based author and travel guide publisher. "But if you want to do something interesting you've got to learn beforehand. You can travel very excitingly with the right information or very boringly and unpleasantly with the wrong information or none at all. "For someone who wants to travel off the beaten track there are two options: Do it alone or go with a good adventure travel company. I lead adventure tours for Wilderness Travel in California, to give people the idea they are having an adventure while making sure they really don't. If they do have an adventure on one of these expensive trips, then they are very unhappy." Says Grey: "If you want to go off to somewhere exotic I think you need to do one of three things: background reading (the best is the Travel Bookshop in London); then contact a specialist tour operator or, say, the Expedition Advisory Centre at the London Royal Geographical Society."

According to Gail Randall, marketing manager of Trailfinders, a London-based travel agent specializing in long-haul, low-cost, round-the-world itineraries, popular areas are China, Tibet, islands in Indonesia and Himalayan Kingdoms such as Bhutan and Nepal. "Depending on the country we would suggest a tour operator such as Jules Verne, which specializes in China, or Serenissima for Africa, Asia and India. For the independent traveler we run an information center. A typical itinerary is London to Delhi, make your own way to Kamandu, fly to Bangkok and own way to Bali, then Darwin and Sydney and back across the Pacific stopping in Honolulu, Tahiti or Fiji. We even have had people who want to travel down the Congo, the Zaire River, in a dugout."

Few travel agents are likely to have the time, motivation or resources to be of much help. The best advice is to talk to someone who's been there. This is the idea of Odyssey Consultants, founded in August 1986 in London and planning to open an office in Melbourne early next year. Odyssey is run by Alistair McArthur, a former base commander of a British Antarctic Survey Expedition, who has done overland journeys from "Asia to Lapland and Tierra del Fuego to Alaska and Cape Town to the Sahara," and Amanda Pelham Burn, who is familiar with China, Tibet, southeast Asia, Africa and Australasia. Odyssey is not a travel agent; it draws on a network of 30 consultants and charges clients for practical first-hand advice.

"The initial fee is £20 (about \$35) — but that's more of a protection measure — then £30 an hour. Some people think we're quite mad, but it seems to be working," says Pelham Burn. "We get a typical cross-section: a 54-year-old man and his son sailing round the world; a 55-year-old couple driving to Bhutan; driving across the Sahara or cycling to Peking; lots of people flying to Asia and then going overland." "The first step in consulting Odyssey is to fill out a "Travel Inventory & Check-list" (21 headings and 294 topics range from vehicle shipment and travel equipment to avoiding tourist routes and sexual harassment; one that intrigues me is "How to survive without money"). "We then do any research that is necessary and arrange to meet for a personal discussion," Pelham Burn says. "If people can't come to London we can do it by post or telephone. "I would then arrange to meet one or more of our consultants. These include people like Hilary Bradt, an expert for South America and Madagascar, and Rupert Grey, an expert on traveling with young children; Richard Crane, who has cycled all over the world; experts on European ski resorts and a couple who know about driving in the Sahara, where you'll get stuck in the sand and border problems."

Some of Budapest's Glamour Is Back

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

THE bright lights are on again in Budapest, recalling, at least on the surface, something of its prewar beauty and glamour.

Since the 1950s it has been through all the wringers: war, bombardment, civil strife, the Nazi occupation, the coming of the Red Army. In the 1950s and '60s amid its ruins it had the glum, bleak look of a standard Iron Curtain capital.

Today it has flowered into a cosmopolitan metropolis. Traffic is dense. The shop windows glitter with luxuries. Modern hotels have replaced those destroyed by air raids. The cafes are crowded and their clients well clad, though dressing here is in the casual fashion. The leading restaurants offer feasts of native specialties: goulashes, paprika chicken, the native spiced foie gras, fish, tiers of delicious pastry. The Hungarian wines are in harmony with the food and peach brandy may be suggested as a digestive. The foremost temples of haute cuisine are on Castle Hill in Buda. Arany Horod is situated in a 14th-century palace and Fortuna is in another ancient palace. Both have gypsy music in the evenings. The Alabardos, intimate and with turn-of-the-century decor, is the most popular of all. The Matthias cellar in Pest is another dining spot worthy of attention.

Drama has long been one of Hungary's exports, especially in the between-the-wars years. Erno Vajda achieved the remarkable feat of having four of his plays running simultaneously on Broadway, a record not yet topped by Shakespeare. Hollywood, impressed by this triumph, invited him to write scripts for Pola Negri, Adolphe Menjou and the director, Ernst Lubitsch, who were in need of the sophisticated material at which he excelled. He abandoned playwrighting for the movies, but his dialogues brightened many a film.

Erno Molnar, author of "Lilium" and "The Swan," sold his plays for filming, but resisted the Hollywood proposals. "They prefer second-raters," he remarked, fitting his monologue to his left eye. "Instead of Max Reinhardt they have Lubitsch and instead of me they have Vajda."

When the Iron Curtain severed Hungary from the West, strict censorship of the stage was introduced. The cherished operettas of Imre Kalmán and Franz Lehár, who had been a bandmaster in the Austro-Hungarian army and who never forgot the folk melodies he had heard on maneuvers, were forbidden as they were peopled not by factory workers or sons of the soil but by such decadent personages as the Countess Maritz, the Merry Widow and the inevitable peasant maid who solved the class struggle by marriage and emerged as the princess at the evening's end.

After the thwarted 1956 rebellion the ban on waltz dreams and the sight of aristocrats at play was lifted and the old favorites are back on the boards to full houses. So are the drawing-room comedies of champagne sparkle, though the life they depicted is in the

distant past. The latter have become classics like the comic masterpieces of the English Restoration.

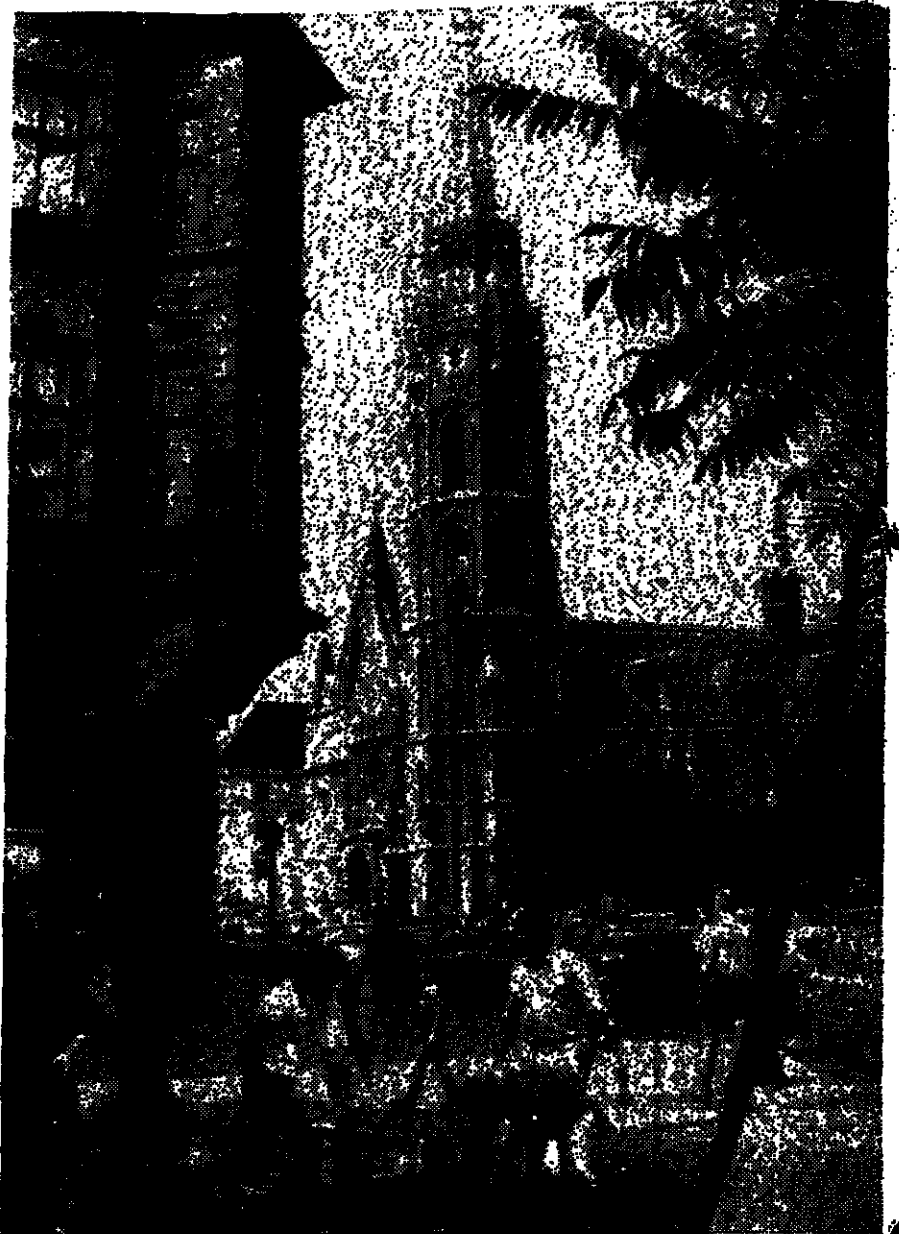
Budapest remains an active theater town with 40 playhouses in operation. Plays from abroad are welcomed in translation. The hits this season include "Cats," "Les Misérables," "Kean" and the native rock opera "Saint Stefan." Among foreign authors represented are Tennessee Williams, Arthur Miller, Strindberg, Alfred Jarry, Jean Anouilh, Jan de Hartog ("The Four Posters"), Eugene Ionesco, Albert Tolstol ("Tsar Feodor Ivanovich") — and Shakespeare.

A new generation of Hungarian playwrights has sprung up in the last few years. Of these the Transylvanian György Spiró is considered to be the most promising. Beginning as a novelist, he turned to the theater with "The Impostor," set in 19th-century Poland and concerned with a veteran star actor who in his interpretation of Molière's "Tartuffe" shames the tyrannical authorities. Spiró's latest play, "Chicken Head," a study of a tenement boarding-house, has arresting power and a fund of ironic humor.

Literary life in Hungary is far from easy, but this is not new.

VISITING Budapest in 1937 I made the acquaintance of Lajos Hatvany who maintained a salon in his mansion on Buda hill. He was an intimate of André Gide, Gerhart Hauptmann and Thomas Mann and he was in lively correspondence with most of the well-known writers of Europe. Though possessing a large fortune and living the life of a grand seigneur, his political idealism was strong when the wily Admiral Horthy, a semi-dictator, limited free speech. Hatvany in protest went to Vienna and there published a journal of opposition. It had little effect and he grew homesick. He was informed that if he returned to Hungary he would not be harmed, but on his arrival he was put on trial and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. On his release he took up residence again in his palace. He had to leave again during World War II, as he was of Jewish origin, and he settled in England, at Oxford. After the Communist takeover, his home and fortune were confiscated, but longed brought him back, and he spent his last years until his death in 1961 at his literary labors. His vast correspondence has just been published, edited by Istvan Rozsics, and his house bears a plaque to honor his career.

At the Hatvany's home I met the leading literary lights of the land. Among these was Hungary's foremost humorist, Frigyes Karinthy, who, after having undergone a brain operation, wrote a best seller about his experience, "A Trip Around my Skull," which has appeared in English. His wife, a handsome woman, was a physician. After his death, when the Nazis began deportations, his widow was arrested. In the station awaiting the train to carry the prisoners to their destination she became hysterical and began to cry out that she was the wife of Hungary's greatest writer. The police officers, fearing her behavior would unsettle the other vic-



Sightseers in Budapest.

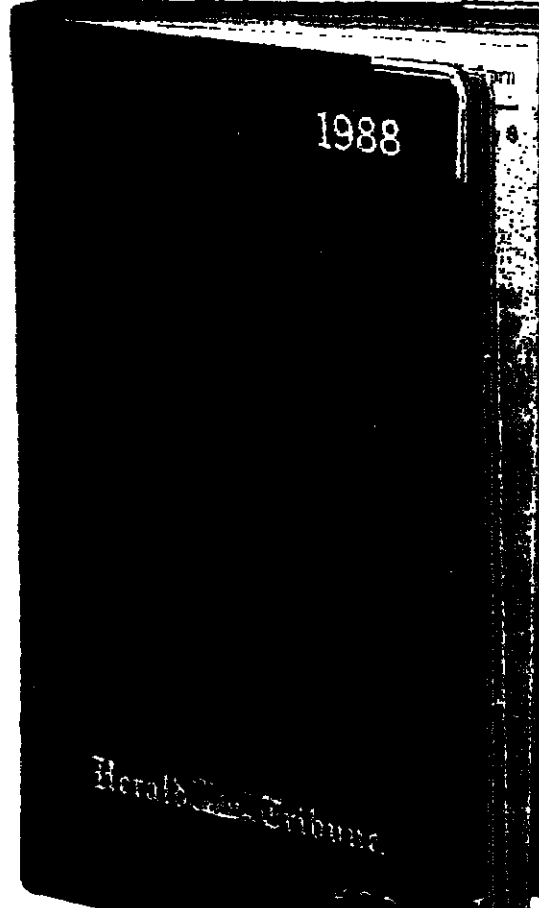
tins, threw gasoline over her and set her on fire. She was burned to death. Erno Szep, another guest at the Hatvany soirée, was a distinguished, cultivated gentleman, author of many plays and novels. In the last year of the war he was arrested by the Gestapo and shipped to a concentration camp. He survived and went on to write of his experiences.

In the 1930s Budapest was a favorite playground of the rich and famous from abroad. Censorship, though firm in political and literary matters, did not extend to night life, with its dazzling cabarets and late hours. The most sumptuous of the night spots in that day was the Arizona Music Hall.

Madame Arizona, the proprietress, was the Texas Guinan of this cabaret. She was large, dark and occasionally appeared in the spectacle to belt out a Hungarian song that was being violently plugged. Its title was "Every Woman is a Witch."

Madame Arizona is about to be immortalized. She, too, suffered persecution under the Nazis. A film about her life and troubles has been completed with the German actress, Hanna Schygulla. From what has been seen of her on the screen, Schygulla has not the stylish swagger of La Arizona. It being an Italo-Hungarian production, Marcello Mastroianni plays her lover and Pal Sandor has directed.

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Museum Shops in Paris

Continued from page 9

be seen in the Musée de Cluny. Also from the Cluny collection, from the 14th century, is a polygonal pin engraved with fleurs-de-lis and studded with golden orbs with clasped hands forming two sides.

In addition, all the items shown at the Louvre boutique may be purchased at stores operated by the association of national museums, at Forum des Halles, at 89 avenue Victor Hugo and at the main store of the Galeries Lafayette on Boulevard Haussmann.

The Musée de la Mode et du Costume offers an attractive assortment of designer copies in costume jewelry, handbags, belts, umbrellas, scarves — and even shoes and sunglasses. Of particular interest are the scarves, among them a modern edition of the classic 1935 Hermès silk-screened carré depicting "Le feu des omnibus et des dames blanches" for 850 francs.

Another scarf with droll haute bourgeoisie figures sketched in red, white and black, was designed especially for the museum by Marc Bohan of Christian Dior. It sells for 480 francs.

The signed Ungaro squares, printed in bold black or bright pink, paintbrush strokes on a stark white ground, are standouts (731 francs). The Yves Saint Laurent signature is emblazoned on a huge black and white scarf (655 francs). Jean Patou and Balenciaga also lent their names to colorful scarves — Patou in a nautical motif (475 francs) and Balenciaga (700 francs) with bright washes of the palette on a black ground. Soleinad cotton bandanas are copies of designs from the turn-of-the-century. Nice gifts for 75 francs.

A glass perfume bottle in the shape of a dressmaker's mannequin attached to a neck chain (480 francs) is a copy of the original design for Schiaparelli's perfume Shocking, commissioned by the

courier in 1938. The hourglass figure was based on Mae West.

Two of the boutique's outstanding items are evening bags: Haue Mor's tasseled drawstring evening bag in black satin, with strips of velvet in a choice of colors edged in black stitched around it (1,900 francs), and Sonia Rykiel's petite shoulder purse in black suede and rhinestones spelling out "Jour de Fête" (950 francs).

There's a matching suede and rhinestone belt (575 francs), paired with Rykiel's striped black and ivory navy-style long-sleeved T-shirt (325 francs). Dior's beautifully crafted leather belt with a small change purse in red or tan attached (1,600 francs) adds a touch of elegance to any tailored ensemble.

Predictably, the musical motif is popular for many of the items for sale at the Opéra's ground floor boutique. Along with the usual souvenir T-shirts, printed with composers' autographs, there are pins, earrings and tie tacks in the shape

of violins and music staves (from 150 to 400 francs) and silk scarves printed with a melodic air in three color combinations (150 francs).

For children, educational sweat-shirts and matching pants (100 francs) in several colors teach the scale using depictions of the flight of a partridge.

The Louvre gift shop is open from 9:45 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily except Tuesday. The Opéra boutique is open from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily; until intermission on nights of performance. The Musée de la Mode et du Costume shop is open daily from 10 A.M. to 5:45 P.M. except Monday. Shops run by La Réunion des Musées Nationaux: Forum des Halles, Paris Berger, second level, 10 A.M. to 7 P.M. daily except Sunday; at 89 avenue Victor Hugo 10 A.M. to 7 P.M. daily except Sunday and Monday; Galeries Lafayette, 40 boulevard Haussmann, 9:30 A.M. to 6:30 P.M. daily except Sunday.

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The Fine 800 Sets

by Judith Burnley LONDON — On Busy Street James's there is a jewelry shop specializing in cuff links, the products as long as 1824, according to a reference in the London Gazette. Longmire's has the largest collection of cuff links and dress sets to be found in Great Britain. From the earliest about 1815 to \$16,000 in price. These are a range of silver gilt enamelled links (300 a pair) as well as their own designs from the 1920s, as well as their own designs. Customers can choose color combinations from a wide-ranging chart, and the shop makes custom designs. "We encourage our clients to surprise their own originality," said the proprietor. "Sometimes we even have our own spouse. You can have a name engraved and your own engraved your name, your own engraved your name, your own engraved your name." The company has been making cuff links since 1824, and is continuing an 80-year tradition of supplying the royal family and aristocracy in gold and silver. Presenting a monogram, you can have your own engraved and your own engraved your name, your own engraved your name. The biggest fish you ever caught is the biggest fish you ever caught. Longmire's is a successful range of cuff links, including the Harvard arm cuff links, celebrating the Harvard arm cuff links in the 150th anniversary season. Fashion trends, Longmire's recently added its collection of cuff links and engraved gold cuff links. Each button costs a maximum of \$5 and is of exquisite quality. For players and racehorse owners, the special service: cuff links, engraved with the name and colors of the horse, are made of hand-enamelled on silver gilt. 18-karat gold from \$350 a pair.

Cuff links make up the bulk of Longmire's collection. This fine silver cuff links in the classic shape or in a square shape, rather than the traditional round shape. The \$157 Sterling silver cuff links in 18-karat gold are \$300. These can also be engraved in any pattern, as for example, a background of a pattern of white and black spots. Sapphire cuff links are the most popular stone for cuff links, recently a pair of sapphire cuff links with a platinum spiral design was priced at \$4,785.

A Fish Cl

PARIS — Thursday, 1:30 A.M. Allemandou, a big, rumpless man settles into his battle with a man sitting in his battle. The man sitting in his battle is not wearing the gas tank toward empty, and leaves work to work. Two, three, sometimes four each week, he says goodbye to the restaurant at his restaurant, La C... in a dusty car that smells heavy, stinky of the sea, takes off for the wholesale fish market, a market the fish to call Rungis-sur-Mer. Here, in anywhere from 30 minutes to three hours, depending upon what he will select each box of squiggly...

PACIFIC

Continued from page 9 extraordinary amount of dignity considering his attire. There are many other villages in the area, and there is no problem with simply strolling down the paths until you come across another village. Ask for the chief, and then extend greetings. One way to meet villagers is to go to a dance. On Friday nights a dance is held at Sulphur Bay, a community near the volcano, on Saturday nights the dance is at Imanaka, a village about two miles from Nunaka's bungalows. It is also possible for male visitors to be invited to a kava ceremony by dropping by any village in the late afternoon. Kava is a South Pacific plant, piper methysticum, whose root is made into a drink. Late in the afternoon the men and boys from a village retire to a central spot in the village and begin to chew the kava roots. In other parts of Vanuatu, as well as Fiji, Tonga and other island groups, machines or stones are used to prepare the kava. But on Tanna, villagers insist saliva is a crucial part of the process. Kava looks like dishwater and tastes about the same. It is drunk, all at once, from a coconut shell. Tanna kava is much stronger than the brew on other islands, and three shells brew one giddy and happy but barely able to walk. All the drinkers stop talking and sit silently. They say they are talking to the gods. At that point, a visitor is usually feeling too mellow to argue.

©The New York Times



TRAVEL

Wildlife of Spain, for Sightseeing Only

by Mary Peirson Kennedy

COTO DONANA, Spain — The moon is still out but the sky is red in the east as people huddle silently around an open fire and a coffee machine hums in the background. At 8:25 sharp the guides signal everyone out of the reception center toward the Land-Rovers that will take the passengers into the rare beauty of the Coto Doñana, a national park whose 50,720 hectares (125,000 acres) are a refuge for fish, reptiles, amphibians, birds and mammals, and a stopover and sometime breeding ground for more than 150 species of birds.

Made up of marshes, swamps, sand dunes, forests, beaches and lakes, it is part of the provinces of Seville, Cadiz and Huelva. Bordered by the Guadalquivir River and the Atlantic Ocean, close to the Mediterranean and to Africa, it is a geographical phenomenon. Once an exclusive hunting site for Spanish kings, Doñana is full of legends, not only of animals but of humans.

It is a chilly but sunny morning as the vehicles head toward the Atlantic, passing first through a recently built urban site, Matalascañas, whose existence is frowned on by conservationists and ecologists and lauded by the business community and the people who have found work there. On the other side of this whitewashed seaside complex the trucks roll onto the seemingly unlimited expanses of empty beaches broken only by the occasional fisherman's shack set back from the Atlantic. The Land-Rover stops not too far from a wading puddle of wild geese — visitors from northern Europe. They will leave in the spring to lay their eggs in Norway.

AFTER an hour of watching seagulls and other birds on the beaches, the driver turns abruptly up a sand dune and into an oak and pine forest, some of whose trees are known to be more than 250 years old. Coming around a sharp curve, a huge buck is encountered for a split second before it flees. Farther on is the headless carcass of a deer recently killed by a lynx. According to José Valladolid, a man in his middle 30s who has lived all his life in and around this refuge, the lynx never eats anything but the head of its prey, leaving the rest for whatever scavengers get there first, usually vultures that swoop dramatically.

Here each animal has its natural enemies, but man is no longer one of them. Hunting has been prohibited (except occasionally to lessen herds) but it has not always been easy to enforce because of the strange history of this refuge. The lands belong only partly to the government. The rest is in the hands of old Spanish noble families. Since 1500, the herds of deer, wild boars, foxes, wolves and lynxes have been the special hunting reserve for Spain's titled and rich. There is a lovely palace in the middle of one of the forests where Alfonso XIII, the grandfather of King Juan Carlos, stayed, where the painter Francisco Goya may have painted the Duchess of Alba (scholars debate this), and where Prime Minister Felipe González and his family vacation.

At the end of the last century several of the landowners began to note all the migrating birds and their efforts eventually came under the wing of the World Wildlife Fund in 1981. The project's survival has been guaranteed by recognition from UNESCO as a "Reserve of the Biosphere" (the part of the world in which life can exist). Each year the regional and national governments and conservation groups buy up more of the land still in private hands. At the present 24,016 hectares belong to the government, and 11,836 hectares to villages surrounding the reserve, leaving only 14,868 hectares privately owned — a figure everyone at Doñana hopes to reduce substantially.

At the first stop in the forest the nature lovers were quickly separated from the sightseers by the noisy way the latter burst out of



There is no hunting in the park.

the Land-Rovers and toward a green field where wild boars and deer were feeding.

"Snash," the nature lovers hissed as the animals began to run off. (Chastised, the sightseers were pretty subdued for the rest of the trip.) Slowly the animals returned with the cattle, egrets riding majestically on their backs, presenting a symbiotic scene and seemingly indifferent to the humans pecking at them from behind trees and bushes.

The trip takes about five untrashed hours. It includes duck blinds, where one can observe with binoculars ducks, geese and flamingos darning in and out of the reeds and small strips of land that rise from the swamps in the rainy seasons. Perhaps most dramatic are the constantly shifting sand dunes with surrealistically sculptured trees. St. John's flowers, rockrose, heather brooms and other hardy flora that can survive the onslaughts of sand and wind. (Parts of "Lawrence of Arabia" were filmed here.) If you are lucky you may get a glimpse of imperial eagles swooping overhead — at full speed they can go 190 kilometers an hour — or a tortoise, a red-tailed green lizard, or a bastard snake.

The tour also passes through primitive settlements of thatched-roof houses where generations of the same families have dwelled, and the tall trees have ladders leaning against them for the family chicken to use in case of attack by foxes or lynxes.

To the casual observer the balance of nature seems intact, although conservationists grimly observe that although it is a



paradise, it is a threatened one. Last fall between 20,000 and 25,000 waterfowl died from insecticides used on nearby rice fields. Finally, the courts have agreed to investigate and eventually prosecute offenders. A plan to put a highway along the deserted Atlantic beaches has been stopped for the present.

The park can be seen only on tours, which are two a day, morning and afternoon, except Mondays. Reservations are advised. In off season there are no more than 15 or 20 in

the groups. The maximum is 56 in a group and it costs 1,500 pesetas (\$13) a person. For reservations call (955) 43.04.32 or 40.61.40. To get there take the Seville-Huelva auto-route and get off at La Palma del Condado, taking Route 445 through Almonte and on to the center, which is clearly marked from the highway.

Mary Peirson Kennedy is a writer based in Spain.



Inside Longmire's; below, a butterfly brooch.

The Fine Art of Detail: 800 Sets of Cuff Links

by Judith Burnley

LONDON — On Bury Street, St. James's, there is a jewelry shop that specializes in cuff links, that curious, yet stylish fashion sported by gentlemen as long ago as 1684, according to a reference in The London Gazette. The shop, Longmire's, has the largest collection of cuff links and dress sets to be found, with 800 pairs ranging from the equivalent of about \$165 to \$16,500 in price. These include a range of silver gilt enameled links (about \$300 a pair) created from patterns and dies from the 1920s, as well as their own designs. Customers can choose color combinations from a wide-ranging chart, and the shop also makes custom designs.

"We encourage our clients to surprise us by their own originality," said the owner, Paul Longmire. "Sometimes we even challenge people to come up with something difficult and different."

The company has been making cuff links for 40 years and is continuing an 80-year-old tradition of supplying the royal family with presentation gifts in gold and silver.

Apart from a monogram, you can wear upon your sleeve the image of your dog, your home or your spouse. You can have your monogram or name engraved and your family crest enameled. Your tartan, your club, your school, your regiment, your favorite aunt, the biggest fish you ever caught can be immortalized. For example, Longmire's made a very successful range of enameled cuff links depicting the Harvard armorials in crimson for the 350th anniversary of the university.

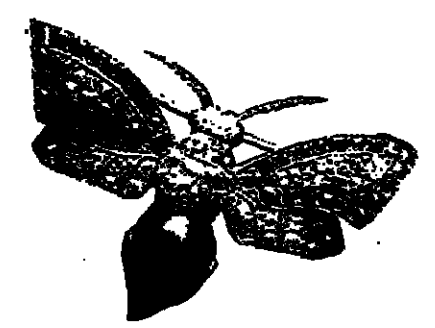
Following fashion trends, Longmire's has recently added to its collection of custom-made enameled and engraved gold blazer buttons. Each button costs a minimum of \$58 and is of exquisite quality. For polo players and racehorse owners, there is a special service: cuff links enameled with the team and owner's colors. These are made to order, hand-enameled on silver gilt, 9- and 18-karat gold, from \$350 a pair.

OLD cuff links make up the majority of Longmire's collection. Thick sterling silver cuff links in the classic oval shape, or in a square shape, rather like a shield, are \$157. Sterling silver cuff links gilded in 18-karat gold are \$300.

These can also be enameled in any color, and patterned, as for example, a background of green enamel with a pattern of irregular red spots, or a background of white enamel with black spots. Sapphire cuff links are perhaps the most popular stone for formal wear; recently a pair of oval sapphire cabochon links with a platinum spiral-design border was priced at \$4,785.

To cater to the revival in formal evening wear, Longmire's has a large and varied selection of dress sets ranging from \$775. An onyx and diamond dress set consisting of a pair of cuff links, three studs and four buttons, all square in shape and bisected by a line of rose-cut diamonds cost \$5,940.

Presentation cuff links have been made at Bury Street since early in this century, and Paul Longmire boasts two royal warrants — from supplying jewelry to Queen Elizabeth II, and silver to the Queen Mother. The doorway of the shop, which bears the arms of their royal appointments, is one of the most imposing in the neighborhood of Buckingham and St. James's palaces.



The rarest relic of a civilized age that Longmire's offers is personal service. One customer had to have a brooch with a swan on it, and Longmire found one for him. Now they keep a small zoo of animal brooches, some of them set with diamonds. A diamond-set cat playing with a ball of cultured pearls is \$2,180; an Easter rabbit in gold with a basket of cultured pearl and coral eggs is \$610, and a pair of paste monkeys swinging from a tree costs \$760.

ANOTHER customer asked for a potato ring, which turned out to be a silver fish, lined with glass, for serving hot potatoes. They hadn't seen such a thing for years, but Paul Longmire tracked one down. An American customer sent color photographs of his grandchildren, to be enameled on cuff links; then he sent the children themselves to collect them for him.

Paul Longmire has been enthusiastic about jewelry since he was a child, and one day in 1980, passing the shop he now owns, he saw a stick pin with a multicolored enameled top; he said he could almost believe the shimmering creature was still wet. "I literally bought the stick pin and the shop that afternoon," he said.

Judith Burnley, the author of "The Wife" (Simon & Schuster) and "Unrepentant Women" (Stein & Day), lives in London. She wrote this for The New York Times.

A Fish Chef Who Does It His Way

PARIS — Thursday, 1:30 A.M. Grand Allemandou, a big, rumpled bear of a man settles into his battered station wagon, the gas tank inching toward empty, and leaves work to go to work. Two, three, sometimes four, times each week, he says goodbye to the remaining customers at his restaurant, La Cagouille and, in a dusty car that smells heavily, but sweetly, of the sea, takes off for the Paris wholesale fish market, a market the regulars like to call Rungis-sur-Mer.

Here, in anywhere from 30 minutes to three hours, depending upon what he finds, he will select each box of squiggling live

PATRICIA WELLS

shrimp, each tiny crab, each giant tuna that will be served to about 100 customers the next day.

"Ninety percent of the success of my work depends upon this trip — the sheer freshness of the fish I serve," Allemandou volunteers as he weaves his way from one fish stall to the next, shaking hands, striking bargains, rejecting a box of silvery anchovies because, this morning at least, the price is too high.

The rest of his success depends upon his ability to cook the fish so perfectly that all one tastes is the fish itself, not browned butter, not virgin olive oil, not gummy batter, not grease. Whatever is on the plate at La Cagouille should taste of the sea, pure and simple.

A determined man, Allemandou is the kind of guy who does things differently, but not without reason.

Restaurants, he likes to say, are like wines. There are the grand cru chefs, like Michel Guérard, Joël Robuchon, Alain Chapel, and there are the vin de pays chefs, like himself.

Because he did not set out to capture a galaxy of Michelin stars, he doesn't have to adorn his fish with a dollop of caviar, or offer first-course portions of foie gras. He doesn't have to bother with rolling pastry carts. He does it his way.

His way begins with these regular trips to Rungis, where, he says, thanks to better transportation and an increased demand for all varieties of fish, the selection gets bigger, better and fresher all the time.

Allemandou goes armed with a shopping list, but rarely refers to it. Because there is no printed menu at La Cagouille — just a list of

fish and shellfish preparations scribbled on a plastic-coated board — he is free to buy whatever is seasonal, fresh and well-priced.

As a result, La Cagouille's menu board often offers fish and shellfish one rarely finds elsewhere, such as *hueztes*, or baby mackerel; *cassurons*, or cuttlefish; and thin sole-like ocean fish known as *oleaux*.

As we wander from stall to stall, he chatters, makes verbal notes, and then talks about cooking.

"So many of us," he interjects, "learn recipes, but never learn to cook."

Like fish, and the Cognac from his native region in the Charentes, cooking is a passion for Allemandou, a business school graduate turned publicist who woke up one morning and decided that what he really wanted to do in life was cook.

Over the years he has puzzled and pondered — with a fierce, intellectual earnestness — the question of the best way to cook each variety of fish and shellfish. With his trademark self-assuredness, he ticks off cooking methods he's devised by trial and error over long periods of time, many of them in conflict with traditional methods of cooking fish.

What to steam, what to fry, what to grill, what to cook in a combination of methods, he's studied them all.

• Tuna: Take big thick steaks, cook in a hot no-stick pan, with no oil, one minute on each side. The fish should be crisp on the outside, rare on the inside, like a good steak.

• There are only two fish in the world you should deep fry: anchovies and whitebait.

• Follow one rule of thumb in cooking fish: The smaller the fish, the higher the heat.

• Unless you want to turn fish to carbon, never put it in an oven hotter than 150 degrees centigrade (about 300 degrees Fahrenheit).

• Never cook fish in hot butter: If you want the flavor of butter, or of olive oil, brush a warm serving plate with melted butter or oil, then place the fish on top.

• Red wine has no place in either the preparation of or the eating of fish. Red wine masks, white wine complements.

We continue on, passing a stand promising "Pêche de nuit, Pêche de Petits Bateaux," fish advertised as having just come from small, independent fishing boats. There, in white styrofoam boxes are neat layers of

thin, perfect, glistening fillets of cod and pollack.

Yes, agrees Allemandou, fish fillets are better than ever. Modern fillet machines are now standard on fishing boats, and many fish are filleted at sea, minutes after they are caught.

Then he interjects, "For me, a fish without its bones is, well, a bit sad."

The next day, in the kitchen of La Cagouille, Allemandou wraps a worn navy denim apron around his ample frame and positions himself in front of a pair of gas burners. Orders roar in from the dining room, and soon thick tuna steaks, fat chunks of cod, mussels, miniature clams and crispy baby shrimp are flying out toward diners.

A short time ago he closed his popular, bare-bones bistro on Rue Daguerre to open a slightly larger restaurant on Place Brancusi, just a few blocks away.

HERE he has built his dream kitchen, a shiny, customized stainless steel space that opens to the dining room, a kitchen equipped with a station for deep frying, a giant electric grill, machines for steaming as well as pressure-steaming fish. There's not a touch of copper about, but rather an endless assortment of non-stick pans, ideal for cooking tuna as well as cod over high heat with no fat, and a few old-fashioned cast-iron skillets for pan-frying those tiny shrimp in peanut oil.

He teaches his staff to cook by aroma, and by feel. Their most useful tool is one that every housewife who has ever baked a cake will swear by: a slim wooden toothpick. Each fish that passes through into the dining room undergoes the sniff test, for aroma, the toothpick is inserted into the cooked fish, and if the fish offers no resistance, the fish is considered done.

At this point, a small *dorade* is returned to the kitchen, rejected by a diner as "too raw." Allemandou takes it in stride, but shakes his head. "When I saw that fish go out of the kitchen, I said to myself: That fish is just a little bit overcooked."

La Cagouille, 10-12 Place Brancusi (across from 25 Rue de l'Ouest), Paris. Tel: 43.22.09.01. Closed Sunday, Monday and two weeks at Christmas. No credit cards. From 250 to 300 francs (about \$45 to \$50) per person, including wine and service.

VOA EUROPE

it's rock • it's country • it's jazz • it's news • it's american • it's personality • it's music & more!

IT'S EVERYWHERE!

NOW ON THE AIR!

Table listing radio stations and frequencies for various European cities like Toulouse, Lake Garda, Munich, Braunschweig, etc.

ON THE AIR SOON!

Table listing radio stations and frequencies for cities like Marseille, Strasbourg, Reims, etc.



NYSE Most Actives table with columns for Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Market Sales table with columns for NYSE 4.00 volume, AMEX 4.00 volume, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns for Composite, Industrials, Utilities, Finance.

Thursday's NYSE Closing logo and text: Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary table with columns for Adv, Declined, Unchanged, Total Issues.

NASDAQ Index table with columns for Composite, Industrials, Utilities, Finance.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns for Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns for Bonds, Utilities, Industrials.

NYSE Diary table with columns for Adv, Declined, Unchanged, Total Issues.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns for Buy, Sell, % of Total.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns for Industrials, Utilities, Finance, Comp.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns for Industrials, Utilities, Finance, Comp.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns for Adv, Declined, Unchanged, Total Issues.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns for 250s, 50s, 10s, Chg.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Dow Climbs 40.12 on Rate Cut

United Press International NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange shrugged off the plummeting dollar to post a solid gain on Thursday, buoyed by a cut in the prime rate.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 18.24 points on Wednesday, was up 40.12 to 1,985.41 when the New York Stock Exchange closed at 3 P.M. The exchange closed early because of shortened trading hours instituted Oct. 23.

The NYSE composite index was up 2.7 to 141.81. Advances led declines by a 3-1 ratio. Volume amounted to about 226.5 million shares, up from 202.5 million shares traded Wednesday, when the market closed at 2:30 P.M.

The stock market was buffeted by cross-currents of conflicting economic news early in the session. Stocks fell on foreign exchanges in Tokyo, Hong Kong, Singapore and Sydney, but rose in London.

The dollar hit new lows against the Deutsche mark and the Japanese yen in currency trading overseas, and interest-rate cuts by the West German and Swiss central banks failed to boost the U.S. currency in Europe.

On a brighter note, however, the nation's largest retailers reported generally higher October sales. That, along with a smaller-than-expected drop in car sales for the month, suggest-

ed that consumers were not as worried about an imminent recession as Wall Street is. "It's a hard call today," said John Burnett, head trader at Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette. "There's a good deal of uncertainty in this market, and it's going to take a while to go away."

Mr. Burnett said the stock price drop overseas "sears the heck out of" the market, leading some investors to move money out of equities into bonds.

"International markets in disarray generally are not constructive to what's going to happen here," he said.

Mr. Burnett said traders remained preoccupied with the budget-cutting negotiations in Washington, but there was a sense of pessimism.

"All eyes are glued on what's going on down there, but there doesn't seem to be a whole lot of action," he said.

Ron Doran, head of institutional trading at First Albany Corp., said traders are waiting for stronger signals from Washington.

"There's a definite concern out there, from a trading perspective, to get something done," Mr. Doran said. "The signal has been sent over the last couple of weeks that we need leadership — no matter who is responsible for the problems."

Mr. Doran said that the interest-rate cut would provide a short-term boost, but that action on the U.S. budget was required to restore long-term stability.

Philadelphia Electric, trading ex-dividend, was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1/4 to 19 1/4.

Table A: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Columns for various stocks.

Table B: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Columns for various stocks.

Table C: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Columns for various stocks.

Table D: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Columns for various stocks.

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Table F: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Columns for various stocks.

Table G: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Columns for various stocks.

Table H: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Columns for various stocks.

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Table Z: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Columns for various stocks.

Table AA: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Columns for various stocks.

Table AB: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Columns for various stocks.

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Table AE: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Columns for various stocks.

Table AF: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Columns for various stocks.

Table AG: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Columns for various stocks.

Table A: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Columns for various stocks.

Table B: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Columns for various stocks.

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Table D: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Columns for various stocks.

Table E: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Columns for various stocks.

Table F: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Columns for various stocks.

Table G: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Columns for various stocks.

Vertical sidebar containing various financial advertisements and notices, including 'Why do most of our graduates...', 'WALL STREET', 'New Issues Float', 'CURRENCY', 'Interest', and 'Key Money Rates'.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom center of the page.



| AMEX Most Actives | High  | Low   | Open  | Close |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| AMEX Stock Index  | 291.0 | 291.0 | 291.0 | 291.0 |
| AMEX 100          | 291.0 | 291.0 | 291.0 | 291.0 |
| AMEX 200          | 291.0 | 291.0 | 291.0 | 291.0 |
| AMEX 300          | 291.0 | 291.0 | 291.0 | 291.0 |
| AMEX 400          | 291.0 | 291.0 | 291.0 | 291.0 |
| AMEX 500          | 291.0 | 291.0 | 291.0 | 291.0 |
| AMEX 600          | 291.0 | 291.0 | 291.0 | 291.0 |
| AMEX 700          | 291.0 | 291.0 | 291.0 | 291.0 |
| AMEX 800          | 291.0 | 291.0 | 291.0 | 291.0 |
| AMEX 900          | 291.0 | 291.0 | 291.0 | 291.0 |
| AMEX 1000         | 291.0 | 291.0 | 291.0 | 291.0 |

Why do most of our hostesses have a university degree?



FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1987

Because... We reach for the sky

WALL STREET WATCH

Weeks After Easy Birth, New Issues Float in Limbo

By VARTANIG G. VARTAN  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The October plunge in stock prices has brought the new-issue market to a virtual standstill. Few deals have reached the public. And prices are off sharply for corporations that had made initial offerings just before the market collapse.

"Just about everyone in the underwriting business has been sitting around looking at each other," said Richard L. Frano, head of corporate finance for Alex. Brown & Sons in Baltimore. "If the stock market is able to stabilize for a few weeks, you could see firms bringing their best deals public — but at lower offering prices than had been anticipated before the market break," he added.

When a bull market is in full swing, new corporate offerings enjoy bursts of popularity. In the most sought-after deals, prices can jump to big premiums on the first day of trading as demand outstrips the supply of stock.

But the other side of the coin is demonstrated in a study made by Going Public: The IPO Reporter, a publication that monitors the new-issue market. On Oct. 19, the Dow Jones industrial average plunged a record 508 points, or 22.6 percent, to finish at 1,738.74. As of Oct. 28, the 100 most recent new issues, dating back to Aug. 25, showed an average decline of 32.1 percent from their initial offering price. That is about equivalent to the declines of the Nasdaq composite index of over-the-counter stocks, which fell 35.9 percent, and the Dow industrials, which dropped 32.2 percent.

"We've never had such a negative reading in initial offerings since we began keeping records in late 1985," said Susan Gallant, editor of Going Public. "By contrast, back in mid-April of 1986, a comparable assortment of new issues showed an average gain of 26.1 percent from their offering price."

The present slump has hit some issues particularly hard. On Sept. 22, Charles Schwab & Co., the largest U.S. discount broker, sold eight million shares at \$16.50 each, with Morgan Stanley & Co. heading the syndicate. On Oct. 28, the stock closed at \$7.50, or a drop of 54.55 percent from its offering price. Schwab reported that it had lost \$22 million in the recent market downturn, largely because one customer could not meet margin calls.

SPiegel Inc., a catalogue retailer, went public on Oct. 6 with an offering of six million shares priced at \$16 apiece. Merrill Lynch led the underwriters. On Oct. 28, the stock finished at \$7.25, off 54.69 percent from its initial price.

ARCO Chemical Co., the former chemical division of Atlantic Richfield, saw its 17 million shares come to market on Sept. 28 at \$32 each. The deal was so popular that underwriters headed by Goldman, Sachs and Salomon Brothers raised the offering price from an original estimate of between \$26 and \$29. On Oct. 28, ARCO closed at \$22, down 31.25 percent from its offering price.

Some deals are being postponed because of the market's inopportune state. One such offering is MTM Entertainment Inc., which had planned to sell four million shares at \$25 to \$28 each in October. Mary Tyler Moore, a director of the company, has proposed selling 644,000 shares in the offering.

Several proposed offerings of cellular telephone stocks, which were a hot sector in late summer, are "in various stages of limbo," according to Jack B. Grubman, an analyst for PaineWebber. One such issue for a subsidiary of Pacific Telesis has been postponed.

Companies that decide not to go public in the current environment have other alternatives. If there is no urgent need to raise cash, they can simply wait. Or they can negotiate private deals or even sell out. "We are restructuring two previously planned new issues into private placements," said Susan Harman, a managing director for PaineWebber in San Francisco. "Basically, you need a fairly positive investing attitude to launch a new name."

Currency Rates

| Cross Rates      | Nov. 5  | Nov. 6  |
|------------------|---------|---------|
| American dollar  | 1.0000  | 1.0000  |
| British pound    | 1.6325  | 1.6325  |
| French franc     | 6.5596  | 6.5596  |
| German mark      | 1.9364  | 1.9364  |
| Italian lira     | 2036.27 | 2036.27 |
| Japanese yen     | 163.60  | 163.60  |
| Swiss franc      | 1.4803  | 1.4803  |
| West German mark | 1.9364  | 1.9364  |

| Other Dollar Values | Nov. 5   | Nov. 6   |
|---------------------|----------|----------|
| Canada dollar       | 0.7450   | 0.7450   |
| Mexican peso        | 16.6700  | 16.6700  |
| South African rand  | 1.4800   | 1.4800   |
| Swedish krona       | 4.6600   | 4.6600   |
| Swiss franc         | 1.4800   | 1.4800   |
| Thai baht           | 20.0000  | 20.0000  |
| Yen                 | 163.6000 | 163.6000 |

| Forward Rates | Nov. 5 | Nov. 6 |
|---------------|--------|--------|
| 30-day        | 1.6325 | 1.6325 |
| 90-day        | 1.6325 | 1.6325 |
| 180-day       | 1.6325 | 1.6325 |
| 360-day       | 1.6325 | 1.6325 |

| Interest Rates | Nov. 5 | Nov. 6 |
|----------------|--------|--------|
| 1-month        | 6.5%   | 6.5%   |
| 3-month        | 6.75%  | 6.75%  |
| 6-month        | 7.0%   | 7.0%   |
| 1-year         | 7.25%  | 7.25%  |

| Key Money Rates | Nov. 5 | Nov. 6 |
|-----------------|--------|--------|
| 3-month T-bill  | 6.5%   | 6.5%   |
| 6-month T-bill  | 6.75%  | 6.75%  |
| 1-year T-bill   | 7.0%   | 7.0%   |
| 3-month CD      | 7.25%  | 7.25%  |
| 6-month CD      | 7.5%   | 7.5%   |
| 1-year CD       | 7.75%  | 7.75%  |

| Asian Dollar Deposits | Nov. 5 | Nov. 6 |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| 1-month               | 6.5%   | 6.5%   |
| 3-month               | 6.75%  | 6.75%  |
| 6-month               | 7.0%   | 7.0%   |
| 1-year                | 7.25%  | 7.25%  |

| U.S. Money Market Funds     | Nov. 5 | Nov. 6 |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|
| Merrill Lynch Realty Assets | 7.53   | 7.53   |
| 30-day average yield        | 4.57   | 4.57   |

| Gold     | Nov. 5 | Nov. 6 |
|----------|--------|--------|
| AMEX     | 425.00 | 425.00 |
| COMEX    | 425.00 | 425.00 |
| London   | 425.00 | 425.00 |
| New York | 425.00 | 425.00 |

Telit Plan Collapses In Italy

Fiat Pulls Out Of Joint Venture

By David Brown  
Special to the Herald Tribune

ROME — A plan to restructure Italy's fragmented telecommunications industry was dealt an apparently fatal blow on Thursday when Fiat SpA announced its decision to withdraw from a faltering public-private joint venture.

The venture involved Telettra SpA, a Fiat subsidiary, and the Italian SpA unit of Stet, an arm of the giant IRI holding company. The venture was the keystone of a strategy to preserve Italy's competitiveness on the world telecommunications market.

The auto and industrial giant said it was withdrawing from the Telettra venture because of "persistent behavior" by IRI that it said "contradicted" an earlier agreement on how the company should be organized.

The decision was made with "regret and bitterness," Fiat added. "The announcement came on the heels of a highly political debate over who should manage and control the Telettra venture, which was announced in November 1985."

In late September, Fiat announced its opposition to IRI's appointment of Marisa Bellisario as managing director of Telettra on the ground that Fiat had not been adequately consulted.

Miss Bellisario, managing director of Italtel, is widely regarded as a Socialist, and Fiat has had increasingly tense relations with the Socialists in recent months.

The collapse of the venture was widely seen as a setback to Italy's hope of surviving the stiffening competition of the telecommunications market.

Several foreign telecommunications groups, including L.M. Ericsson of Sweden, Siemens AG of West Germany and Plessey Co. of Britain, have been negotiating with both Telettra partners over a possible strategic linkup.

Separately, Fiat denied rumors that it was preparing a bid to take over Bayerische Motoren Werke, the West German automaker.



WORRY GRIPS JAPANESE — Traders scrambling to place orders on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, where prices fell 1.87 percent Thursday. The yen hit a postwar high of 135.35 to the dollar at one point in trading, triggering an across-the-board selling wave.

Asian Stocks Fall With Dollar; Rate Cuts Help Steady Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Stock prices fell Thursday on all major Asian and European exchanges except London as a plummeting dollar and Wednesday's decline on Wall Street erased much of the timid confidence that prevailed early this week.

The downward spiral in Paris and Frankfurt was arrested, however, as reports emerged that France and West Germany would take joint action on interest rates.

Prices tumbled on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, with the Nikkei average of 225 stocks falling 430.97 yen to 22,629.56, amid growing anxiety about the effect of the yen's appreciation on Japanese industry.

Brokers in Tokyo said that most institutional investors sat on the sidelines, with their attention riveted on exchange-rate developments in money markets and on the U.S. Treasury auction. Thursday's auction of 30-year bonds is considered crucial to the dollar's strength against the yen.

In Hong Kong, the Hang Seng share index fell through 2,000, an important psychological barrier, to finish at 1,960.90. The plunge of 116.21 points amounted to 5.6 percent of the index's value.

In Sydney, the All-Ordinaries index closed at 1,250.30, its lowest level in 13 months, as investors sold furiously from the moment the starting bell rang. The index fell 39.80 points, or 3.1 percent.

Share prices also slumped in Singapore, where the Straits Times index declined 39.79 points, or 4.6 percent, to 817.72.

But in London, the Financial Times-Stock Exchange index rose 30.70 points, or 1.9 percent, to close at 1,638.80, after shares rallied on news of interest-rate cuts in the United States, West Germany and Switzerland. British banks had trimmed their base lending

rates 0.5 percentage point, to 9 percent, on Thursday. France, acting in tandem with West Germany, raised its money-market intervention rate to help stabilize the currency and stock markets.

"The market was mildly encouraged," said Guyon Davies, chief economist at Goldman, Sachs in London. "But the problems that caused the recent crash have not gone away."

The interest-rate move limited the decline in the Frankfurt Stock Exchange's leading share index to 31.30 points, or 2.19 percent.

Early in the day, it looked as though the Commerzbank index of 100 leading shares was headed for a 10 percent plunge in value. But rumors that the West German rate cuts were imminent helped steady the index, which closed at 1,396.60.

In Paris, stock prices also regained some ground as the French and West German governments pledged to take joint action on rates and currencies. After an earlier decline of 1 percent in mixed, hesitant trading, the main Bourse indicator advanced somewhat to close just 0.38 percent lower.

The London Stock Exchange, which received the interest-rate news earlier in its trading session, was the only major European exchange to post a gain. By the closing, fluctuations on Wall Street had eroded some of the advance.

Dealers described a now-familiar pattern in which positive economic news — such as interest-rate action — buoy prices, only to be tempered by fears about the U.S. budget and trade deficits.

Analysts in London have been looking for a cut of about \$60 billion in the U.S. budget deficit over two years. But one senior dealer said it could take a \$50 billion cut in the first year to drag markets out of their recent slump.

Big U.S. Banks Cut Prime Rate By 0.25 Point

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Large U.S. banks cut their prime lending rates Thursday by a quarter point to 8.75 percent amid mounting pressure for lower rates in the aftermath of the stock market collapse.

The banks announced the cuts shortly after the stock market opened. Stock prices, which started the day off on a gloomy note, quickly rallied on the news, on the belief that corporate earnings would benefit by lower borrowing costs.

Chase Manhattan Bank was the first major bank to cut its prime rate that banks charge their best corporate customers. It was quickly followed by, among others, Citibank, Bankers Trust Co., Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. and Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.

The moves came a few days after a smaller bank, Riggs National Bank in Washington, cut its prime to 8.75 percent.

Marin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, praised the action by U.S. banks. "We do think that's a helpful course of action in terms of lowering interest rates and providing liquidity into the market during this period," he said.

The last cut by major U.S. banks came just two weeks ago, on Oct. 22, when the rate fell to 9 percent from 9.25 percent.

On Wednesday, British banks cut their base lending rate one-half point, to 9 percent, and on Thursday, the Bundesbank cut its little-used Lombard rate and pledged to reduce West German money-market rates.

Since August 1986, when the prime stood at 7.5 percent, the rate has been raised five times. Last month, three big banks boosted their prime all the way to 9.75 percent, then promptly reversed course to 9.25 percent in the wake of the stock market collapse on Oct. 19.

Analysts said that Thursday's reduction came as no surprise given that the Federal Reserve Board has eased its credit policies.

"I think there's a real effort on the part of the Fed and the banking system to provide a lot of liquidity

in an effort to keep short rates down and safeguard against a slowing in the economy," said Nancy Vanden Houten, a money-market economist for Merrill Lynch Capital Markets Inc.

For banks, she noted, the "cost of funds has come down quite a bit, so they decided to pass that along to their customers."

The prime serves as the benchmark for interest rates on a variety of corporate and consumer loans. A cut in interest rates often stimulates economic growth by making corporate and individual borrowing less expensive.

Although the rates cuts in Britain, West Germany and Switzerland did little Thursday to bolster the dollar, analysts said that they could help prevent the U.S. prime rate cuts from further weakening the currency. The dollar has fallen precipitously in recent weeks, partly because relatively higher interest rates in other countries made non-dollar assets more attractive.

Industry Orders In West Germany Decline 4.3%

Reuters

BOONN — West German manufacturing orders fell 4.3 percent in September after a revised 6.5 percent gain in August, the Economics Ministry said Thursday.

The ministry had originally reported the August gain at 7.4 percent. All figures are seasonally adjusted.

The ministry said that domestic orders fell 8 percent in September from August, after an 11 percent rise the previous month. Foreign orders were unchanged after increasing 5 percent in August.

It said that the unusual strength of the August rise in orders had made the September figure seem weak by comparison.

Japan Insists That U.S. Move to Bolster Dollar

As the Yen Soars, So Do Tokyo's Fears For the State of Its Export Industries

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japanese leaders, worried about the effects of the strengthening yen on their nation's exports, have demanded that the United States move quickly to stabilize currency exchange rates.

Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa has led a chorus of calls for the Reagan administration and Congress to agree on specific measures to cut the American budget deficit.

Mr. Miyazawa attributed the dollar's fragility to the huge deficit. The need to finance the deficit had until recently pushed up U.S. interest rates; higher rates help attract foreign investment, which in turn increases the demand for dollars.

But the impasse between congressional and White House negotiators on reducing the deficit, and the economic worries arising from the stock market crisis, have prompted a lowering of rates. This has discouraged dollar buying and weakened the currency.

Expressing concern over the dollar's decline, Mr. Miyazawa said Wednesday that Japan would continue to intervene actively in exchange markets to prevent the yen from rapidly gaining strength.

Despite vigorous attempts by the Bank of Japan to prop up the dollar with large purchases, selling pressure continued Thursday in Tokyo. The dollar slid to 135.35 yen, the lowest since 1949, when it was fixed at 360 yen, a level maintained for many years.

Persistent intervention by the Bank of Japan eventually did help to nudge the U.S. currency up later in the day, and it closed in Tokyo at 136.25 yen, compared with 137.10 on Wednesday.

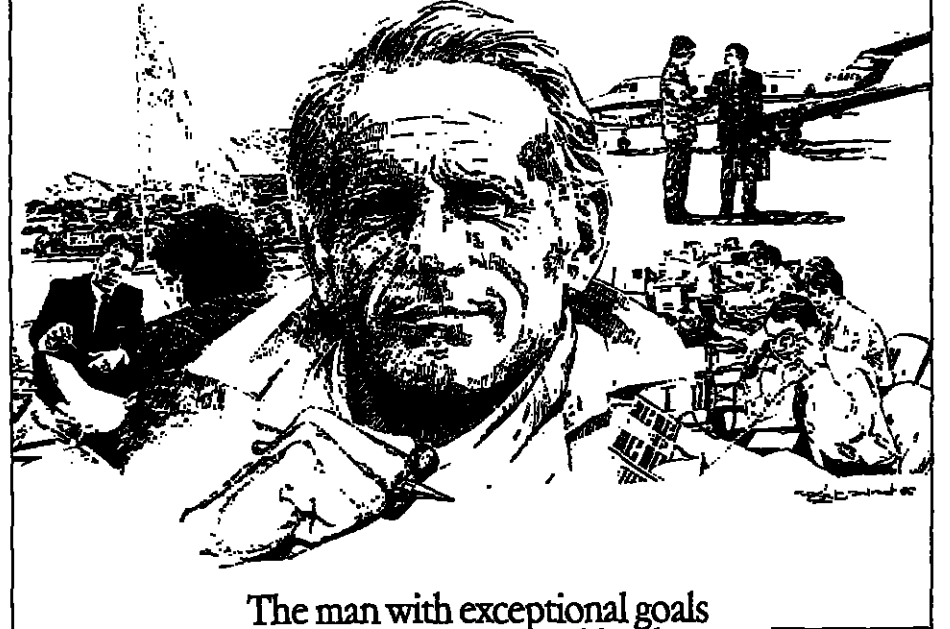
The dollar's troubles were also felt on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, where prices declined sharply and broadly on Thursday. Amid listless trading, the key Nikkei average of 225 selected stocks fell 430.88 yen, or 1.87 percent, to close at 22,629.56 yen. The index fell 1.3 percent on Wednesday.

The soaring yen had caused profits here to tumble earlier this year as corporations deferred raising prices to keep their products competitive in overseas markets. Meanwhile, unemployment rose as industries suffered from a slowdown in demand for their products.

When the yen stabilized during the spring and summer, the economy showed new signs of growth. Now the nation is worried that another increase in the yen's value will jeopardize this revival.



Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa called for U.S. action to reduce the huge federal budget deficit.



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**BUSINESS ROUNDUP**

**Ladbroke Rights Issue Finds Very Few Takers**

By Warren Getler  
*International Herald Tribune*  
LONDON — Shareholders in Ladbroke Group PLC subscribed to a mere 2.4 percent of the company's £256 million (\$448 million) rights issue, leaving millions of unwanted shares to underwriters, the lead underwriter, Charterhouse said Thursday.

for its recent £645 million acquisition of Hilton International Co. from Allegis Corp.  
The Ladbroke issue of 70.4 million new ordinary shares was the largest rights issue to come to the London Stock Exchange since the stock market began its steep decline. But it was just one of several new issues that have flopped here in recent weeks.

**Telex Board Offers a Plan To Recapitalize**

TULSA, Oklahoma — Telex Corp. said Thursday that its board had proposed a recapitalization plan calling for payment of cash and debenture dividends if the pending tender offer for Telex stock by Asher B. Edelman were not promptly consummated.  
Telex said the dividends would consist of \$45 in cash and \$15 in principal amount of a new issue of Telex 15-year junior subordinated debentures for each common share now outstanding.  
Telex said the recapitalization plan would be submitted to its stockholders at a special meeting in January if the pending Edelman tender offer "for all outstanding shares of Telex for cash at \$65 per share is not consummated promptly."  
Earlier, Mr. Edelman extended his offer to Nov. 9, citing the pending litigation between his group and Telex.

"Rights issues this year had reached a massive level, around £16 billion worth, or twice the level last year," said Bob Semple, an analyst with the brokerage firm Wood Mackenzie & Co. "Now with a depressed market, and with institutions stretched for cash, it will be difficult to encourage institutions to take up new issues."  
The weakness of the London Stock Exchange had pushed Ladbroke's shares well below the offer price, set Sept. 28, of 378 pence each. Ladbroke's shares closed Thursday at 298 pence, down 16 pence.

Of the 70.4 million new shares offered, only 1.685 million had been purchased when the issue closed at 3 P.M. Wednesday, Charterhouse said Thursday.  
Charterhouse was the only underwriter for the issue, but more than 100 institutional investors had agreed to act as sub-underwriters.  
Because of such flops, analysts said, underwriters and sub-underwriters will be forced to honor their commitments and take a paper loss. They may also be forced to sell parts of their stock portfolios to absorb surplus shares from the unsuccessful rights issues.  
A similar fate met the government's issue of £7.2 billion in British Petroleum Co. shares last week. The 250,000 applications for shares fell well short of the 5 million subscribers expected before the market crisis began.

**IBM-Hitachi Software Venture Is Reported**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
TOKYO — Hitachi Ltd., the Japanese computer giant, is to supply supercomputer software to its U.S. rival, International Business Machines Corp., under an unprecedented cooperative arrangement, the Asahi Shimbun newspaper reported Thursday.  
The agreement, expected to be signed shortly, would allow both companies to use programs to develop software. It would mark the first time that IBM, the world's biggest computer company, would receive such information from its rival, the newspaper said.  
A spokesman for Hitachi said the report was "basically correct" but declined to elaborate.  
In 1982, the U.S. authorities charged officials from Hitachi and another Japanese computer maker, Mitsubishi Electric Corp., with conspiring to steal proprietary technical data for IBM's mainframe computers. A year later,

IBM and Hitachi reached an agreement under which Hitachi made monthly payments of \$3 million to \$6 million for use of IBM-developed technology as well as a lump-sum payment of around \$300 million. That agreement was modified last November.  
The newspaper report said that IBM and Hitachi had already set up a joint team of engineers to work on the exchange of programming information and data.  
Hitachi is one of Japan's two manufacturers of supercomputers. The other is Fujitsu Ltd.  
Separately, IBM said Wednesday that it had reduced its worldwide employment by about 4 percent since the beginning of 1986.  
In presentations to analysts, IBM executives painted a picture of a company that had drastically trimmed down, reorganized and revamped virtually all of its product lines.

**Weaker U.S. Economy Could Mean Slower Ad Growth But So Far, Major Newspapers Say They Haven't Felt Any Pinch**

NEW YORK — A softer economy in 1988 could cut deeply into newspaper advertising growth rates, but so far companies have no plans to trim their budgets, media analysts and industry executives said.  
"It's too early to tell, but if the economy does turn down, unquestionably the advertising environment will be affected," said Peter Falco, an analyst for Merrill Lynch & Co.  
Analysts said that advertising at major newspapers was steady and that they did not see fourth-quarter rates reflecting a downturn from weaker consumer confidence.  
Last year, U.S. companies spent about \$102.1 billion on media advertising, not including promotions, and this year it is estimated they will spend \$109.8 billion.  
Media analysts said that if the downturn in the stock market did presage an economic downturn, corporate advertising expenditures would probably shrink.  
They said that consumer advertising could fall because of weak consumer spending and that classified advertising might also shrink as companies scale down recruitment.

aged inventories well this time, they might not have to advertise as heavily to move goods.  
"General retail ads in newspapers are certainly tied to the level of retail sales," Mr. Falco said, "and my guess is that cutbacks in retail ads would either lag or be contemporaneous with a downturn in retail sales."  
But analysts said that at this point there was no evidence of cutbacks by companies on advertising expenditures or commitments.  
"No clients have pulled any advertising budgets, and the media has not turned to us in dismay that certain companies have dropped advertising plans," said Leo Scullin, director of print and new electronic media for Young & Rubicam Inc., the advertising agency.

**Bonn's Proposal To Sell VW Stake Is Postponed**

BONN — The West German government's planned sale of its 16 percent stake in Volkswagen AG has been postponed, and no new date for the privatization has been set, the Finance Ministry said Thursday.  
A spokesman gave no further details, VW's share price has lost more than a quarter of its value since the stock market turmoil began several weeks ago.  
According to bankers, the provisional date privatization of the government's 4.8 million VW shares had been Nov. 9. They noted, however, that this target had grown more unlikely as the stock price fell.  
Separately, a fugitive West German currency broker sought in connection with a huge swindle in VW's foreign-exchange department has been arrested in California, the Federal Crime Office in Wiesbaden said.  
It said the broker, Joachim Schmidt, 38, was arrested in Hollywood on a German warrant accusing him of defrauding VW out of 480 million Deutsche marks (\$285 million at current rates).

**4 Named to U.S. Panel To Study Market Crisis**

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE  
President Ronald Reagan has appointed four executives, each apparently selected to represent a different sector of the investment community, to the task force he created two weeks ago to study the turmoil in the financial markets. The New York Times reports.  
The panel is headed by Nicholas F. Brady, chairman of the Wall Street firm Dillon, Read & Co. and a former U.S. senator from New Jersey. The other members are James C. Cotling, chairman and chief executive of Navistar International Corp.; Robert G. Kirby, chairman of Capital Guardian Trust Co.; Howard M. Stein, chairman and chief executive of Dreyfus Corp.; and John R. Opel, former chairman of International Business Machines Corp.  
Prof. Robert Glauber of Harvard University was named executive director of the panel, formally known as the Task Force on Market Mechanisms. He will be responsible for coordinating day-to-day operations.  
Rio Algom Ltd., a Toronto-based mining subsidiary of Britain's RTZ Corp., formerly Rio Tinto-Zinc Corp., has ousted its chief, George

R. Albino. The New York Times reported. A spokesman said Mr. Albino, 59, "has ceased to hold the office of chairman and chief executive." Ross J. Turner, 57, a director, was named chairman. Analysts said Rio Algom recently started up tin and potash mines shortly before the market for both collapsed.  
General Dynamics Corp., the St. Louis, Missouri-based military contractor, has promoted Herbert F. Rogers to president and chief operating officer. Mr. Rogers, 62, had been executive vice president for aerospace since January. He succeeds Oliver C. Boileau, 60, who is retiring.  
Exxon Corp. of New York, the world's largest oil company, has promoted William D. Stevens to president of Exxon Co. U.S.A. Mr. Stevens, 53, had been an executive vice president. He succeeds Randall Meyer, who will reach the mandatory retirement age of 65 on Jan. 19.  
DSM NV, the Dutch industrial chemical group, has promoted J.F.A.M. Pistorius to secretary effective Feb. 1. Mr. Pistorius, 39, is now controller of the plastic products division. He will succeed E.M. Akkerman, 59, secretary for the past 13 years, who is taking early

**Renault U.S.A. Names President**

DETROIT — Renault U.S.A. Inc., a subsidiary of the state-owned French auto group Renault, named Bernard Vernoux as president of the Detroit-based operation on Thursday.  
Mr. Vernoux, 53, was head of Renault's South African subsidiary Eurorenault. He will oversee 40 employees in an enterprise that principally acts as a supplier of cars and parts to Chrysler Corp.  
Renault largely withdrew from a direct presence in the U.S. market this year by selling its controlling interest in American Motors Corp. to Chrysler.  
retirement. Mr. Pistorius was director and chairman of St. Amadal Hospital at Maastricht before joining DSM last year.  
Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. has promoted Raymond C. Richelsen to chairman and managing director of 3M France. Mr. Richelsen, 45, an American, had been vice president for traffic control. He succeeds Russell McNaughton, 53, who is returning to the United States as vice president of the electric products division.

**Penney Says It Discusses Sale Of Belgian Unit to GB-Inno**

By Jacques Neher  
*Special to the Herald Tribune*  
PARIS — J.C. Penney Co. said Thursday that it is involved in talks to sell a "substantial" interest in its Belgian retailing business to GB-Inno-BM SA, Belgium's largest retailer.  
The operations, grouped under Sarma Penney Ltd. in Brussels, in-

clude Sarma and Sarma Star supermarkets, Sarma Lux and New Shop apparel stores and the Nopri franchise chain of supermarkets.  
In 1986, the group employed 3,700 people and had sales of 27 billion Belgian francs (\$756 million). Penney, based in New York, was the third-largest retailer in the United States in 1986 with sales of \$14.5 billion.  
GB-Inno, with 28,000 employees at 300 stores in Belgium, reported 1986 sales of 115 billion francs, representing 8 percent of that country's total retail sales. It reported consolidated profits of 1.5 billion francs.  
Thomas Fox, vice president and director of European operations for Penney, said the talks represent "an evolving policy" by Penney to concentrate its resources on the U.S. market.  
He said the Belgian operations, Penney's only foreign retailing business, lost money in 1984 and 1985 as the company underwent a repositioning.  
In the past five years, the operation has suffered from a decline in consumer purchasing power and from Dutch and West German competition at the low end of the market, Mr. Fox said.  
François Vazelle, president of GB-Inno, said that if the negotiations succeed, the Sarma and Nopri businesses would remain independent of GB-Inno's other retail interests.

**FIDELITY GLOBAL INDUSTRIES FUND**  
Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable  
13, Boulevard de la Foire, Luxembourg  
L.C. Luxembourg B 24816

**Notice of Annual General Meeting**  
Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of FIDELITY GLOBAL INDUSTRIES FUND, a société d'investissement à capital variable organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (the "Fund"), will be held at the principal and registered office of the Fund, 13, Boulevard de la Foire, Luxembourg, at 11:00 a.m. on November 26, 1987, specifically, but without limitation, for the following purposes:

1. Presentation of the Report of the Board of Directors.
2. Presentation of the Report of the Statutory Auditor.
3. Approval of the balance sheet ended July 31, 1987, and Income statement for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1987.
4. Discharge of Board of Directors and the Statutory Auditor.
5. Ratification of the co-optation of Compagnie Fiduciaire as a Director.
6. Election of seven (7) Directors, specifically the re-election of all present Directors, Messrs. Edward C. Johnson, Sr., William L. Byrnes, Charles A. Fraser, Hisashi Karukawa, John M. S. Patton, H. F. van den Hoven and Compagnie Fiduciaire.
7. Election of Coopers & Lybrand as Statutory Auditor.
8. Consideration of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Approval of the above items of the Agenda will require the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares present or represented at the Meeting, with no minimum number of shares required to be present or represented at the Meeting in order to establish a quorum. Subject to the limitations imposed by law and the Articles of Incorporation of the Fund, each share is entitled to one vote. A shareholder may act at any meeting by proxy.

Date: October 30, 1987.  
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

**The Catapult Effect That Will Make Hash Of Crash Theories**  
Many of the more potent growth stocks that were depressed by late-October crash hysteria were not really crashing at all. As Indigo illustrates in a new report on this subject, they were pulling back to earlier breakout levels and completing what are called catapult formations that are technically capable of throwing them higher than ever. To verify this thesis Indigo managers were at work during sessions of October 27 and 28 assembling a portfolio of ten NASDAQ and NYSE issues which were trading at an aggregate of 100 points during the worst of the panic and flipped to 131 three days later. We're calling this the Indigo Index and we're expecting it to reach 500 as it is pulled up by components with such breakthrough products as a microprocessor that can handle 17 million instructions per second and an etching system that can create half-micron circuitry cells and has captured 70 percent of the Japanese market. If you'd like to study and watch the progress of such issues in complimentary reports, please telephone, telex or return the coupon.

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**Towers and Ex-Navy Chief Leading a Bid for Pan Am**

NEW YORK — Towers Financial Corp. and John F. Lehman Jr., a former secretary of the U.S. Navy, are leading a group of investors who are buying Pan Am Corp. stock and talking with management and unions about restructuring the company, Steven Hoffenberg, the Towers chairman, said Thursday.  
"Towers Financial does own Pan Am stock," Mr. Hoffenberg said, but he would not disclose how much. "We are buying continuously because we are confident our restructuring plan will cause the company to become profitable and restore its leadership role."  
Pan Am's stock closed at \$3.75 a share Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange, up 12.5 cents for the day.  
Mr. Hoffenberg said that the discussions with Pan Am executives, including C. Edward Acker, Pan Am's chairman, had been friendly. He said talks had taken place between Mr. Lehman and four of the five unions representing workers at Pan American World Airways, the parent company's airline.  
The Lehman-Towers group, which has not made a formal bid, is competing with a group led by the investor Kirk Kerkorian, which is close to proposing a restructuring, officials said.  
Support of the unions is considered crucial to any bid to restructure Pan Am. Union leaders said Tuesday that they had tentatively agreed to back Mr. Kerkorian's proposal, which calls for a spinoff of the airline from the parent and concessions by the unions.

Media executives and analysts said the fear of a recession had made retailers more cautious about managing their inventories. They said that if retailers man-

**How the extremely rich invest to stay that way.**

(Details in this paper soon)

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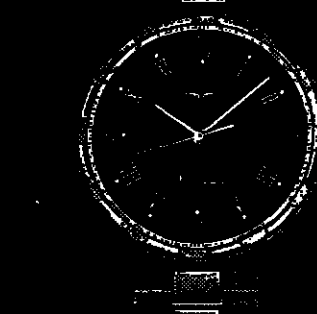
For further information please contact David Elkin, Alexanders Rouse Limited, International House, 1 St. Katharine's Way, London E1 9UN. Tel: 01-481 2121, Telex 8950831, Fax: 01-480 5598

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This advertisement does not constitute an offer for sale of or subscription for shares in Systemtrend Limited. Applications for shares in Systemtrend Limited will be considered on the terms of the Prospectus issued by the Company and dated 26 June 1984. In the UK the Prospectus may only be circulated to persons whose ordinary business it is to buy or sell shares or debentures (whether as principal or agent). STLR787

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**COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE DE CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL**

**Consolidated first semester results, 1987**

The Board of Directors of Compagnie Financière de CIC met on October 7, 1987, under the chairmanship of Mr. Jean Saint-Geours, to review the consolidated financial statements for the first semester of 1987.

Figures show an increase in the volume of business of CIC Group compared with the corresponding period in 1986 (loans to customers up 8.7%; deposits up 15%). This growth and rising revenue from commissions have maintained net banking income at the same level as last year, despite shrinking margins and falling revenue from securities trading.


After allowing for overheads and depreciation (up 6%), operating income before provisions totalled FF 1,276 million, against FF 1,541 million for the first half of 1986, which was an exceptional year. When set beside the mean of 1985 first and second semesters, which offers a more realistic basis for comparison, this year's performance represents an increase of 19%.

Now that provisions have reverted to their customary level (after a very sharp rise in 1986), and barring unforeseen events, consolidated net income for 1987 as a whole should be comparable to the 1985 figure. Consequently, Compagnie Financière de CIC's consolidated net income is unlikely to be less than FF 35 per share.

The Board of Directors also approved a plan to transfer the French state's equity in the CIC Group's regional banks to Compagnie Financière de CIC. This proposal will be submitted to a forthcoming Extraordinary General Meeting of its shareholders for ratification. Its purpose is to enable CIC Group to list shares in Compagnie Financière de CIC subsidiaries on regional stock markets, at the appropriate time.

**GROUPE CIC**

CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL DE PARIS, SOCIÉTÉ LYONNAISE DE BANQUE, BANQUE DE LUZON ET ROYENNE, CREDIT INDUSTRIEL D'ALSACE ET DE LORRAINE, CREDIT INDUSTRIEL DE LOUISIANE, SOCIÉTÉ ANCIENNE VAVIN-BERNIER, BANQUE ESCALBERT DE PONT, CREDIT INDUSTRIEL DE NORVANDIE, BANQUE REGIONALE DE LOUISIANE, SOCIÉTÉ BORDAISE DE CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL, BANQUE REGIONALE DE LAUN, BANQUE TRANSATLANTIQUE ET UNION DE BANQUES REGIONALES, BANQUE BONASSIE, CREDIT LYON ET ROYENNE, INTERNATIONAL ET CIE, BAIL EQUIPMENT.



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Thursday's AMEX Closing

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Contains stock market data for AMEX.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Contains stock market data for NYSE.

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Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Contains stock market data for OTC.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 5th Nov 1987

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, price, and other details.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table listing floating-rate notes with columns for currency, issuer, and interest rate.

Dollars

Table listing dollar-denominated floating-rate notes.

Pounds Sterling

Table listing pound sterling-denominated floating-rate notes.

TOTAL COMPAGNE FRANÇAISE DES PÉTROLES

At its meeting on 4 November 1987, the Board of Directors of TOTAL Compagnie Française des Pétroles examined the consolidated financial position of the TOTAL group.

Table showing consolidated financial position for first half 1987, including turnover, cash flow, and group result.

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613359F for further information.

Overall forecasts for 1987 show that, barring unforeseen events, particularly with regard to prices, the consolidated Group result should be somewhere between 2,000 million and 2,500 million francs.

Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, including 'RENCY MARKET' and 'OTC Prices'.



CURRENCY MARKETS

DOLLAR: Bonn and Paris Act Jointly on Interest Rates, but U.S. Currency Plunges

(Continued from Page 1) Brown, an economist with County NatWest in London. "It's good news for monetary stability, but I'm doubtful it will do much to relieve tension in the EMS for more than a few days."

In Washington, Assistant Treasury Secretary David A. Mulford praised West Germany's reduction of the Lombard rate as "very constructive." He also said that the United States and six other major industrialized nations might meet to align their economic policies.

There is a chance of additional consultation and perhaps a meeting, Mr. Mulford said.

But Nigel Lawson, the British chancellor of the Exchequer, said that no emergency meeting of the so-called Group of Seven could be called before the United States approved major reductions in its federal budget deficit.

Mr. Lawson's statement came amid growing pessimism in Washington about budget negotiations

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Country, Bid, Ask, Source: Reuters. Includes Deutsche mark, Swiss franc, Japanese yen, French franc.

between the Reagan administration and Congress.

The dollar's fall was hastened Thursday by remarks by Representative Jim Wright of Texas, the speaker of the House and a Democrat, that an alternative budget plan should be readied in case the talks collapse.

The French and German action emerged after the regular meeting Thursday of the Bundesbank's central bank council, which sets the central bank's monetary policy.

Economists described the lowering of the Lombard rate to 4.5 percent as a symbolic move intended mainly to tone down interna-

temporarily suspending sales of several classes of government securities.

The Bank of France raised its key money market intervention rate to 8.25 percent from 7.50 percent and its seven-day repurchase rate to 8.75 percent from 8 percent.

In Zurich, the Swiss National Bank, after agreeing with other central banks, said it was cutting its discount rate to 3 percent and its Lombard lending rate to 4.5 percent. Each cut amounted to one-half percentage point.

The United States and some European nations, particularly France, have been publicly pressuring West Germany to lower its interest rates to help stabilize financial markets and reduce trade imbalances by boosting domestic consumption and import levels.

Despite the moves by European central banks, economists said that the key to any long-term economic stability lay with the United States.

"Whether the EMS will remain stable for very long is highly ques-

tionable," said Hermann Remspenker, an economist with BHF Bank AG in Frankfurt. "But this also shows the Bundesbank is willing to act and shifts the focus back to the United States."

Earlier, the U.S. currency was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.6950 DM, down from 1.7090 on Wednesday, and in Paris at 5.7755 French francs, down from 5.8120. It closed in Zurich at 1.3930 Swiss francs, down from 1.4110.

M-1 Rises \$9 Billion

The Fed said Thursday that M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, rose by \$9.1 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$768.5 billion in the week ended Oct. 26. Reuters reported from New York.

The previous week's M-1 level was revised to \$759.4 billion. The Fed has been pumping liquidity into the money markets to keep interest rates down since prices on the New York Stock Exchange collapsed on Oct. 19.

U.S. Bonds Surge After Rate Cuts

NEW YORK — Prices of U.S. government bonds rose nearly 2 points Thursday, buoyed by cuts in West German and U.S. interest rates and reports of strong Japanese buying at the Treasury's auction of a new 30-year bond.

Dealers said the rate cuts brightened the outlook for lower U.S. money market rates. The benchmark 8.875 percent 30-year bond was up 1.875 points, or \$18.75 for every \$1,000 in face value, to 100 1/32 in late trading, compared with Wednesday's finish.

The U.S. Treasury said it auctioned an additional \$4.7 billion of the 30-year bonds at an average price of 100.844 and yield of 8.79 percent. Dealers had been expecting an average yield of 8.83 to 8.85 percent.

Dealers pointed to two indicators of strong auction demand. The highest accepted yield was exactly the same as the average, they noted, and the \$20.02 billion of bids was more than four times the amount required.

Dealers had expected substantial interest from Japanese customers for the new 30-year bonds, although they forecast little demand from American investors. Traders said the relatively small size

of the issue, at about half the usual amount, would also help produce a high auction price.

The average yield was down from 8.89 percent at the last auction of 30-year bonds on Aug. 13 and was the lowest since 8.76 percent on May 7.

The Bundesbank cut its Lombard emergency funding rate to 4.5 percent from 5 percent. While dealers were disappointed by the decision to leave the more important discount rate unchanged at 3 percent, they noted that the central bank did lower the rate on its next securities repurchase pact to 3.5 percent from 3.8 percent.

"We thought the Bundesbank's reduction in the Lombard rate was a bit negative at first," one dealer said. "But when we saw that the repurchase rate was lowered, it was a bit more friendly."

Bond prices also gained support from a cut in the U.S. prime lending rate to 8.75 percent from 9 percent, even though this move reflected earlier declines in money market rates.

Among other securities, the 10-year government bond rose to 101 1/32 from Wednesday's auction price of 99.97.

Yields on three-month Treasury bills fell to 5.58 percent from 5.60 percent on Wednesday, and to 6.02 from 6.07 percent on six-month bills.

Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 3 P.M. CHG. Includes A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

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As Korean Surplus Soars, Won Nears 800 to Dollar

SEOUL — Government officials predicted Thursday that the psychologically important barrier of 800 won to the dollar would be breached soon as South Korea's soaring trade surplus forces daily revaluations of its currency.

The Bank of Korea, the central bank, has fixed the won upward daily for the past two weeks. The dollar was worth about 805 won two weeks ago and was fixed on Thursday at 800.40.

A senior Trade Ministry official confirmed reports that South Korea's current account surplus is expected to top \$10 billion in 1987, more than double the \$4.6 billion surplus posted in 1986.

Last month, Trade Minister Rha Woong Bae told parliament that the trade surplus with the United States would hit \$8.5 billion this year, up from \$7.4 billion in 1986.

Choi Jun Yong, deputy director of the ministry's export promotion department, said that forecasts have had to be revised. "Rapid growth in exports of cars and electronics will help our country's total exports exceed this year's target," he said Thursday.

Economists and government officials say that the widening surplus guaranteed still tougher U.S. calls for Seoul to open its markets and allow the won to rise rapidly against the dollar. Most of the surplus comes from trade with the United States.

Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 3 P.M. CHG. Includes A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

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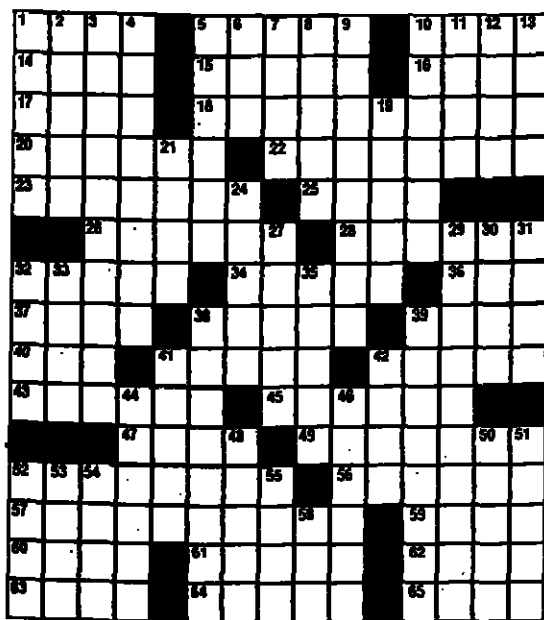
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**ACROSS**

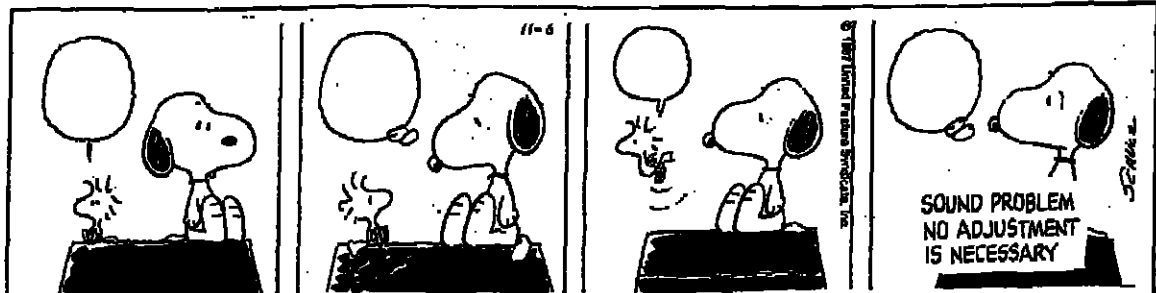
1 Cadore —  
5 Barass  
10 Voltion  
14 Boor  
15 Hall's partner  
16 Personal:  
Comb. form  
17 Pallidromic  
name  
18 Bore  
20 Indolent  
23 Inquisition  
ceremony  
23 Cressed  
25 Mauna Loa  
goddess  
28 Balances  
29 Grated  
32 Yell  
34 Nurse  
37 Psych Geller  
37 Ert  
38 Disney  
"vocalist"  
39 Move  
40 Eur. republic  
41 Opera great  
42 Casazza  
43 Gateway

45 Occupants of  
trunks  
47 Units of  
reluctance  
49 Gourmet  
52 Shoulder  
ornaments  
58 Caused travail  
57 End  
59 African gazelle  
60 Image  
61 Quechua  
62 German flax  
63 "Red" coin  
64 Desist's  
partner  
65 Sp. miss  
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DOWN  
1 Reserved  
Tebaldi  
2 Game of  
chance  
3 Given  
4 Was  
5 Pith helmets  
6 — de Cologne  
7 Heine's  
8 Arrangement  
9 Recondite  
10 Oscar and  
Cornel  
11 Notion  
12 Gladly

13 Poet — de  
Vega  
19 Helical  
21 Cut  
24 Distributed  
27 What students  
take  
29 "... let no  
man —"  
30 Pitcher Show  
31 Menacing  
32 Bit  
33 Protagonist  
35 Take pot shots  
38 In the style of  
Jeffrey  
39 Items on sale  
41 Erce speakers  
42 Tune for  
side  
44 Hooky player  
46 Place side by  
side  
48 "Platoon"  
director  
50 Send payment  
51 Suburb of  
Minneapolis  
52 Heroic  
53 Purple-brown  
54 Like — of  
bricks  
55 Animal lovers'  
org.  
58 Pile, in Paris

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PEANUTS



BLONDIE



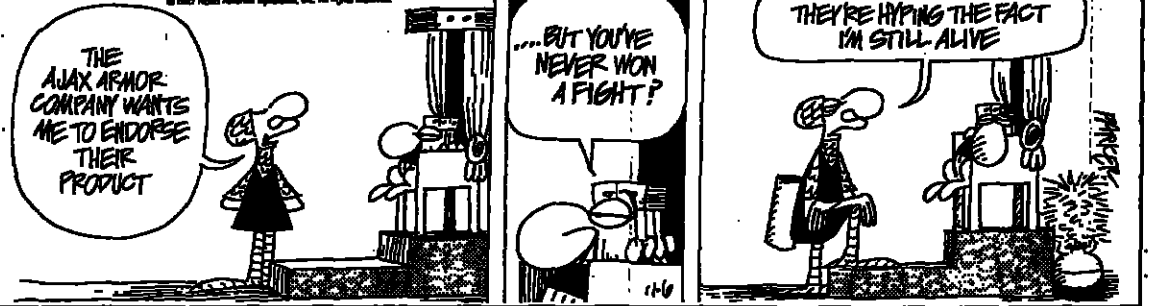
BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



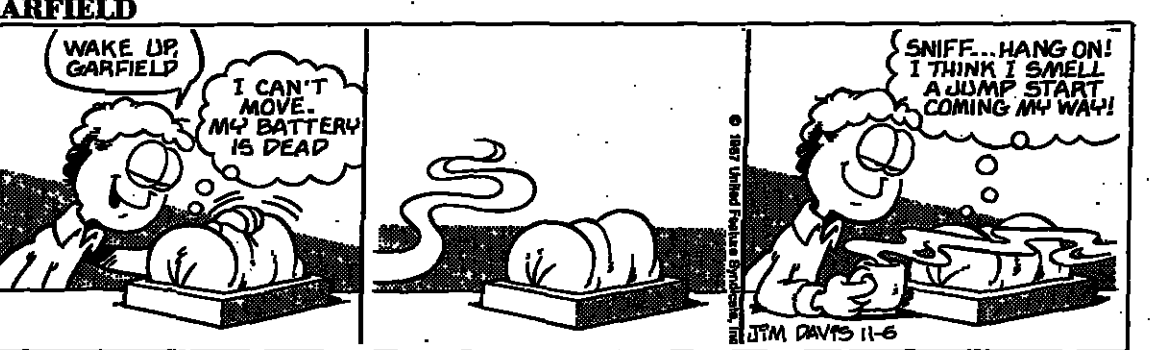
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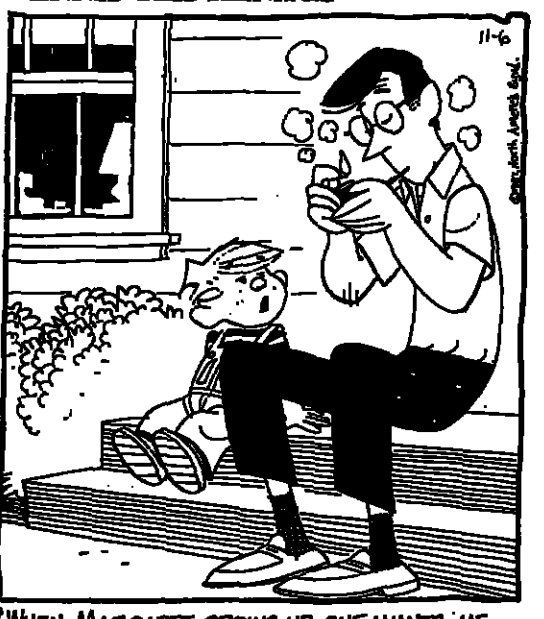
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**KANLY**  
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**DESET**  
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**NEWECH**  
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**URGETT**  
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Now arrange the circled letters to form the scrambled word game. Answer: SCARF CRAHL FAMOUS BARRIL

Yesterday's Jumble: What to give the man who always wears loud ties—A MUFFLER.

WEATHER

| EUROPE        | HIGH | LOW | ASIA         | HIGH | LOW |
|---------------|------|-----|--------------|------|-----|
| Aberdeen      | 11   | 7   | Bangkok      | 28   | 24  |
| Amsterdam     | 11   | 7   | Beijing      | 14   | 10  |
| Antwerp       | 11   | 7   | Bombay       | 28   | 24  |
| Berlin        | 11   | 7   | Buenos Aires | 28   | 24  |
| Birmingham    | 11   | 7   | Calcutta     | 28   | 24  |
| Boston        | 11   | 7   | Chengde      | 14   | 10  |
| Brisbane      | 11   | 7   | Chongqing    | 14   | 10  |
| Buenos Aires  | 11   | 7   | Chongqing    | 14   | 10  |
| Cardiff       | 11   | 7   | Chongqing    | 14   | 10  |
| Chicago       | 11   | 7   | Chongqing    | 14   | 10  |
| Cincinnati    | 11   | 7   | Chongqing    | 14   | 10  |
| Cleveland     | 11   | 7   | Chongqing    | 14   | 10  |
| Columbus      | 11   | 7   | Chongqing    | 14   | 10  |
| Dallas        | 11   | 7   | Chongqing    | 14   | 10  |
| Detroit       | 11   | 7   | Chongqing    | 14   | 10  |
| Denver        | 11   | 7   | Chongqing    | 14   | 10  |
| London        | 11   | 7   | Chongqing    | 14   | 10  |
| Los Angeles   | 11   | 7   | Chongqing    | 14   | 10  |
| Madrid        | 11   | 7   | Chongqing    | 14   | 10  |
| Miami         | 11   | 7   | Chongqing    | 14   | 10  |
| Minneapolis   | 11   | 7   | Chongqing    | 14   | 10  |
| Moscow        | 11   | 7   | Chongqing    | 14   | 10  |
| New York      | 11   | 7   | Chongqing    | 14   | 10  |
| Oakland       | 11   | 7   | Chongqing    | 14   | 10  |
| Philadelphia  | 11   | 7   | Chongqing    | 14   | 10  |
| Pittsburgh    | 11   | 7   | Chongqing    | 14   | 10  |
| Portland      | 11   | 7   | Chongqing    | 14   | 10  |
| San Francisco | 11   | 7   | Chongqing    | 14   | 10  |
| Seattle       | 11   | 7   | Chongqing    | 14   | 10  |
| St. Louis     | 11   | 7   | Chongqing    | 14   | 10  |
| Tampa         | 11   | 7   | Chongqing    | 14   | 10  |
| Washington    | 11   | 7   | Chongqing    | 14   | 10  |
| Wichita       | 11   | 7   | Chongqing    | 14   | 10  |
| Yokohama      | 11   | 7   | Chongqing    | 14   | 10  |

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Nov. 5.

| Market    | Index   | Change |
|-----------|---------|--------|
| Amsterdam | 372.25  | +1.75  |
| London    | 2725.00 | +15.00 |
| Paris     | 125.15  | +0.15  |
| Frankfurt | 222.25  | +0.25  |
| Stockholm | 115.00  | +0.50  |
| Helsinki  | 125.00  | +0.50  |
| Sydney    | 125.00  | +0.50  |
| Tokyo     | 125.00  | +0.50  |

BOOK BRIEFS

**ROCK SPRINGS.** By Richard Ford. The Atlantic Monthly Press, 8 Arlington Street, Boston, Mass. \$21.95.

Richard Ford's stories are as candid as daylight, as inevitable as noon. Experience was never more closely observed. Nor was language ever more comfortable than the first-person voice prevailing here. You believe every word.

That is so, you soon feel, because these stories are in fact largely true. Repetitions that at first seem careless, and that deliberate, later appear to be involuntary, the touchstones of a single life.

The setting is Montana, the culture one of near poverty and incipient violence. Men may work on the railroad, and women in bars, but unemployment is a natural condition. What occupies these Montanans are fishing, hunting, drinking and sex.

The main character, near 40, is a footloose and marginal man. He is attractive to women and men, and wise enough to understand much, but too bemused by life often to enter it with vigor. Some other, more vital, character provides each story's energy; the role of the ostensible protagonist is to follow, to react and, at the end, to reflect.

One by one, these stories are fresh and free as new snow on the Clark Fork. Read together, they express fidelity—even homage—to the experience of a life. All 10 stories emerge from one changeless sea of sadness, albeit with headlands of macabre hilarity—a hanged pet monkey, or a paraplegic who, to impress girls, has a cab driven over his lifeless face.

(Jonathan Fenner, WP)

**AN ADULTERY.** By Alexander Theroux. Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. \$19.95.

Adultery was once the ideal subject for the novelist. Anarchic passions crushed against inflexible societal mores; the awful daring of a moment's surrender led fearfully to the draught of poison or the wheels of the accompanying train. But that was long ago, before primetime.

Don't imagine, though, that Alexander Theroux's new novel, "An Adultery," in any way heralds a revival of strictures. The book is, it's true, about an adulterous affair. But society

could not care less. Indeed, society—that is, say other people—scarcely intrudes upon these pages. "An Adultery" focuses relentlessly, exhaustively, and at times exhaustingly, on the ebb and flow of passion between two drifters in love.

Not since Henry Miller's epics of betrayal have we had so grim a vision of the destructive power of love.

**VOLCKER: Portrait of the Money Man.** By William R. Neukirk. Compton & Wead, 298 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. \$19.95.

The most remarkable thing about William R. Neukirk's commendable biography of Paul A. Volcker is that its very existence demonstrates how much has changed in the world of economics. What, after all, would have been the market for general interest books about even the most distinguished of Volcker's predecessors as head of the nation's central bank?

But the rise of the Federal Reserve as a policy-making force second to none—both in fact and in public appreciation—makes this effort thoroughly worthwhile, even though it was started when Volcker seemed likely to have begun by now a third four-year term instead of opting for retirement.

Neukirk, a Washington correspondent for The Chicago Tribune, appears to have got to know this complicated man better than any other financial journalist and admits, in fact, to liking him. Yet he raises the tough question of whether Volcker was responsible for the Latin American debt crisis with which he grappled so heroically, and he has not succumbed to the widespread notion that Volcker was the only person in the country who could have rescued us from double-digit inflation—and that he did so single-handedly.

(Robert D. Hershey Jr., NYT)

**IT'S RAINING IN MANGO.** Pictures From a Family Album. By Thea Astley. The Putnam Publishing Group Inc., 200 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. \$19.95.

In her latest novel, "Beachmasters" (1986), the Australian novelist Thea Astley created a mythic parable about colonialism and revolution by chronicling the events that overtake a small fictional island named Kristi in the South Pacific. Now, in "It's Raining in Mango," she again attempts to compress and mythologize history. This time, it's not the history of a nation that concerns her but the history of a family, though in tracing what happens to four generations of the Laffey clan, she also charts Australia's entry into the modern world.

As in "Beachmasters," the prose is musical and effortlessly lyrical, the vision focused on the horizon of the epic but nonetheless accommodating of the ordinary and domestic. By shuttling back and forth between the past and present, by looping experience and memory together in a Möbius strip of time, Astley is able to show how each successive generation of the Laffey family learned from and rebelled against its predecessors; and in doing so, she also reveals the circular nature of her history, their need to repeat one another's excesses and mistakes.

(Michiko Kakutani, NYT)

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

If bridge contests were like football or hockey, with placements permitted, one would expect some players to specialize in bidding, play or defense. In that event two pairs from the Midwest would have a strong claim for inclusion in any team as bidding specialists. The 1987 winners of the International Bridge Academics World-Bidding Contest, organized in the Netherlands were a pair from Lansing, Michigan, — Alan Falk and Craig Mertz. They won by one point over Chris Habegger and Elkhart, Indiana, and Tom Dodd of South Bend, Indiana, exactly reversing the 1986 result. On the diagrammed deal from this year's event, the winners solved a difficult problem that eluded almost all the contestants. A quick glance at the diagram suggests that North-South should reach six diamonds or six no-trump and that 13 tricks are out of reach.

They are out of reach in diamonds, of no-trump, but a more careful look reveals that the extra trick is available in clubs. One spade ruff suffices, and the grand slam succeeds unless the trumps break very badly, which would be rank injustice. And in a bidding contest, with awards predetermined by expert judges, justice prevails. Falk and Mertz made a good decision by responding two clubs to one spade. He had slam in mind, and wanted to show strength immediately and emphasize the suit in which he had the lower honors. This encouraged his partner to jump to three diamonds, showing length and strength, and he might well have gone a step further by bidding three spades, a splinter showing spade shortage and a club fit.

A series of cue-bids then hit the target. When North showed that he had both top clubs, South knew where he wanted to be. If North had held seven diamonds and only two clubs, he would have corrected to seven diamonds and South would have tried seven no-trump.

| Market    | Index   | Change |
|-----------|---------|--------|
| Amsterdam | 372.25  | +1.75  |
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| Sydney    | 125.00  | +0.50  |
| Tokyo     | 125.00  | +0.50  |

JPL/101/30



SPORTS

Muggsy Bogues: A 5-Foot-3 Giant-Killer Takes On the NBA

By Jane Leavy
WASHINGTON — Tyrone Bogues says things are looking up. He's an optimist. Which is a good thing to be if you are 5 feet, 3 inches (1.6 meters) tall, your mother calls you Muggsy and your dream is to play in the National Basketball Association.

Optimism is one of those intangibles. Like heart and determination, that athletes talk about when specifics elude them. It's hard to say whether Bogues is an optimist by nature, experience or default. His is a full-

up to be the first-round draft pick of the Washington Bullets. When the NBA season opens Friday night, with the Bullets playing the Atlanta Hawks, he will become the shortest man in the history of the league. There are those who predict big things for him. There are those who think the NBA will cut him down to size. Either way, he is the great small hope.

A funny thing happens when people are asked about Muggsy Bogues. Their voices get lower and they start talking earnestly about his speed and quickness, his heart and determination. Then they say something like:

"He's certainly going to give the Bullets a dimension not a whole lot of teams have," said Bob Staak, his coach at Wake Forest.

"He will have to overcome some shortcomings," said Mike Fratello, the Hawks' coach, and the shortest coach in the NBA.

"I call him my biggest mistake," said Georgetown University's coach, John Thompson, who decided not to recruit him four years ago.

No matter how you size it up, there's no getting away from his height. Sometimes when he's dribbling, protecting the ball, it's no more than a foot off the court — which means that Manute Bol, his 7-6 teammate, would need arms six feet long to reach it.

Bogues' thighs are twice as thick as Bol's, but he reaches only to Bol's waist. Talk about seeing the forest through the trees. Sometimes, as the Bullets' general manager, Bob Ferry, said, "You just don't know where he is."

So what does it feel like down there, Muggsy, surrounded by all those big glumphs? What do you see? "Kneecaps? Thighs?"

"Kneecaps, thighs!" he says impatiently. "I see the entire court!"

It isn't hard to put Bogues in perspective. All you have to know is that he is 16 1/2 inches shorter than the average player in the NBA. It doesn't quite suffice to say that there are tall odds against him.

"Impossible? Incalculable," said Jim Valvano, coach at North Carolina State. "It's comparable to Lady Di leaving Prince Charles and asking me to come visit her this weekend... I don't know what the odds are. I flunked trip."

Bogues' mother is 4-11. His father is 5-5. Bogues

has been going one-on-one with the odds ever since he was old enough to understand a tape measure.

"So you do things to try to overcome them," he says. "Steal the ball, try to distract your opponent, make him upset. You got to do the little things. Little things are so important. People try to overlook them. But these little things really turn into big-time plays."

The gym was packed on a Sunday night in Indian summer. The crowd giggled at Bogues and Bol stood side by side, waiting for their turn on the court.

Slapping hands, they gave a new meaning to a high five. The people in the stands had come to the Bullets' training camp to see what the Little Guy could do, which is, of course, what the Bullets hoped when they drafted him 12th in the league.

The Bullets, and logic, argue that you don't use a first-round draft pick on a sideshow, but the value of having the tallest and shortest men in the NBA isn't lost on them, either. After all, they drew fewer than 12,000 a game last year.

For Bogues, stasis is death. He needs to move to excel; more to the point, he needs to move to survive. So he flourishes in flashes, slicing between two defenders like a hot knife through butter, scooting through a thicket of quadriceps, dribbling down the court on the break. A defender reached for the ball.

Bogues dribbled it beneath his reach. Lower and lower down the court. It was crucial to grab it.

Next time down the court, a teammate grabbed a rebound and heaved the ball at Bogues. It bounced over his head. That, too, was crucial to behold.

Basketball players spend their lives grinding for someone bigger and stronger. Then along comes this little guy, 144 pounds (65 kilograms) of resolute muscle, who makes them feel clumsy and slow, who makes them feel like freaks of nature. In those moments, when they're tripping over their feet trying to keep up, he becomes the intimidator. His height is damning.

"Psychologically, he has a real advantage," said Pete Newell, a scout for the Cleveland Cavaliers who has been involved with basketball for more than 50 years. "He's used to playing against normal-size guys around the NBA. They're not used to playing him."

The list of diminutive athletes who have played in large odds is admittedly short. When Howard Stevens, a 5-5 running back at the University of Louisville, led the nation's college teams in scoring in 1972, he explained, "I'm not small. I'm short."

When Freddie Patek, a 5-4 shortstop for the Kansas City Royals who also was known as "The Flea," was asked how it felt to be the shortest man in

major league baseball, he replied, "Better than being the shortest man in the minor leagues."

When Ernie Cravetz, a 5-4 outfielder, joined the Washington Senators in 1953, their manager, Charlie Dressen, took one look and said, "We might be able to use him if watch fob ever come back."

Each was called a little man with a big heart. Each felt the scorn of those who expected little of him.

"At each level, I had to prove myself," Bogues says. "Even though you get the recognition and the glory, you're still 5-3 and playing a big man's game. You have to continue proving yourself. I don't feel it anymore, but it's still there. It's a test: how will he do in the NBA? It's still a proving stage. I don't feel I'm capable of doing."

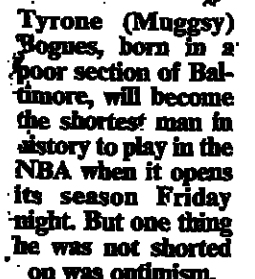
Irony is that his height matters most is where, for him, it matters least: on the court. Once he takes the court no one can tell him, "You can't."

"Once you get to the court, you feel comfortable, you feel safe," said Sport Web of the Hawks. At 5-7, he was the NBA's shortest player until Bogues came along.

"You feel like you're on top of the world," Bogues says. "You feel like you're on a different planet."

"Once I step on the court, I feel free. You can have so many problems in life, then you're on the basketball court. I feel, it just eliminates everything. It totally blocks the world out of your mind."

"You have so much love for the game, it's totally indescribable. You can see you're in heaven. You can put your words that are really far-fetched because that's how much it means to a lot of people who play this game. When you're out on the fast break, when there is a three-on-one and the ball is in my hands and I'm in the middle of the court and I have the opportunity to trick my opponent, you get this great feeling, like something spectacular is about to happen."



Tyrone (Muggsy) Bogues, born in a poor section of Baltimore, will become the shortest man in NBA when it opens its season Friday night. But one thing he was not shorted on was optimism.

NBA to Open On New Faces, Old Questions

Sam Goldaper
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Bill Russell is coaching again. So are Del Harris and Gene Shue. John MacLeod is coaching the Dallas Mavericks instead of the Phoenix Suns.

The merry-go-round of changing and recycling coaches continues as the National Basketball Association opens its 42d season Friday night with six new coaches, which makes 12 in two seasons. Four involved the New York Knicks, the Sacramento Kings, the Los Angeles Clippers and the Suns — teams out of the playoffs.

Rick Pitino will try to right the Knicks, who have won only 75 of 246 games the last three seasons. Shue, who last coached the Clippers in 1979-80 when the team was in San Diego, takes over a club whose 12-70 mark was the second-worst in NBA history. Russell is coaching the Kings after a 10-season absence from the league. John Wetzel replaces MacLeod, dismissed by the Suns after 47 games last season. MacLeod succeeds Dick Motta at Dallas. Harris, the Houston Rockets' former coach, has replaced Don Nelson in Milwaukee. After a well-publicized feud with Herb Kohl, the team owner, Nelson traded coaching for a part-ownership in the Golden State Warriors.

With all the changes, there are now only three coaches who have been in their present positions more than four seasons. Larry Brown of the Denver Nuggets, a renaissance among his peers, is the senior member in terms of continuous service; he is in his eighth season.

In Pat Riley's six seasons as the Los Angeles Lakers' coach, the team has won three championships. Now the question is: can the Lakers, who posted a 65-17 record in the regular season and won 15 of 18 playoff games, repeat? The last team to accomplish the feat was the Boston Celtics in 1983, the year Kareem Abdul-Jabbar was drafted by the Milwaukee Bucks.

A look at the Eastern Conference: The loss of about 1,000 games to injuries, many by key players, not only dropped the level of play in this historically strong division last season but has left many uncertainties for this season. Among the major questions are:



Damage Done/By/Bogues

How will the Celtics do without Kevin McHale for at least the first month?

With Jeff Ruland forced into retirement by a knee injury, can the Philadelphia 76ers win with Tim McComick and Chris Welp at center? The Sixers will also be wondering about Andrew Toney, whose foot problems have limited him to 53 games the last three seasons.

What does the season hold for the Knicks' Patrick Ewing, Bill Cartwright and Pat Cummings, whose knee and foot problems kept them out of a total of 76 games?

How many games will Bernard King play after appearing in only six since March 1983?

Until McHale, who averaged 26.1 points and almost 10 rebounds a game last season, returns from knee surgery, the Celtics will continue to depend on Larry Bird, Robert Parish, Dennis Johnson and Danny Ainge. They figure to have an easy time winning the division, but for them to reach the final a fifth straight year, the 34-year-old Parish must stay healthy and Johnson, at 33, must produce another good season. The starters also need relief from the bench.

With Julius Erving gone, the leadership in Philadelphia has shifted to Charles Barkley, the beefy all-star forward, who led the league in rebounding (14.6), finished third in field-goal percentage (.594) and 15th in scoring (23.0). Maurice Cheeks, the playmaker, may be the best two-way guard in the league. The 76ers, seventh in scoring last year, will need to replace Erving's 16.8 points a game. That could be done by a healthy Toney or Roy Hinson if he can mesh better with Barkley. Cliff Robinson, who played only 55 games last season, now is involved in a contract dispute and likely will miss the start of this season.

The Washington Bullets will be interesting to watch with the 7-foot-6-inch (2.28-meter) Manute Bol, the league's tallest player, and the 5-3 Tyrone Bogues, the smallest. But that won't help win games. The Bullets, who failed to score 100 points in 22 games and were last in field-goal percentage at .454, need more scoring. Since almost half their points came from Moses Malone (24.1) and Jeff Malone (22.0), opponents overplayed their defense to sag on Moses Malone down low and gang up on Jeff Malone near the perimeter. Thus, the Bullets gambled with an offer sheet to King.

The Knicks and the New Jersey Nets are far from set. Sidney Green, the Knicks' new power forward, and Trent Tucker, a late signer, will need time to familiarize themselves with Pitino's motion-oriented offense and pressure defense. Mark Jackson, the former St. John's point guard, needs to develop more confidence in his shot.

Injuries, which forced Ned Van Dine, who led the league's best outside shooters, to miss the season, and Roy Hinson if he can mesh better with Barkley. Cliff Robinson, who played only 55 games last season, now is involved in a contract dispute and likely will miss the start of this season.

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Of Mice And Men

After Gary Linaker, far left, and his Barcelona teammates eeked out a 0-0 draw against Dynamo in Moscow, they advanced through the second round of the UEFA Cup tournament.

In Lisbon, in the Champions Cup tournament, Real Madrid took a giant stride toward winning its seventh title when midfielder Michel scored in the 54th and 69th minutes, good for a 2-1 triumph on Wednesday night.

Stipanovich averaged 13.2 points while improving his defense, rebounding and shot-blocking. The backcourt, the weak link, was strengthened with the acquisition of Scott Skiles, a point guard, from the Bucks and the drafting of Reggie Miller, a scorer from UCLA.

The Bulls' 40-42 record was a tribute to Jordan, whose 37.1 points a game was fifth-best in NBA history. The 6-6 guard scored more points than his next three teammates combined, had 236 steals and blocked 125 shots, a total higher than that posted by 13 starting centers. The Bulls have brought back the slimmer-down, but 38-year-old, Artis Gilmore to play center with Dave Corzine. And with two first-round draft choices, Scottie Pippen, a highly touted small forward, and the 6-10 Horace Grant, a power forward who may come day developing into a center, the Bulls could be the league's most improved team.

The Cavaliers, the NBA's youngest team, are under construction. The foundation was laid last season with Lenny Wilkens as the new coach and four rookies: Brad Daugherty, John Williams, Harper and Mark Price. They have added Kevin Johnson, a point guard and the top draft choice, and a trade brought Del Curry, a needed outside shooter.

The likely playoff teams: Celtics, Hawks, Pistons, Bucks, 76ers, Pacers and Bulls. The Knicks, Nets, Bullets and Cavaliers will battle for the final berth.

Tomorrow: The Western Conference



S. Upon/Reuter

Santiago Voted In, Giants Voted Out

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Jack Morris is trying again, but Dale Murphy decided not to try at all. Benito Santiago won, as expected, but the San Francisco Giants lost, which was not expected.

And this is supposed to be major league baseball's off season. Morris, the Detroit Tigers' pitcher who unsuccessfully became a free agent last year, became one again Wednesday. Murphy, the Atlanta Braves' outfielder, was eligible to become a free agent but signed a three-year contract for \$2 million in salary each year.

Santiago, the San Diego Padres' catcher, was unanimously voted the National League's rookie of the year, one day after Mark McGwire of the Oakland Athletics got all the first-place votes in the American League from the Baseball Writers Association of America.

In a ballot of a more significant sort, the voters of San Francisco rejected building a downtown stadium that would replace uncomfortable Candlestick Park and keep the Giants in San Francisco.

"We're greatly disappointed and surprised," Bob Lurie, the Giants' owner, said by telephone from his office. "Early in 1988, we'll start talking to other communities, such as San Jose. We have a lease at Candlestick through 1994 and we won't try to break it, but we'll be playing elsewhere in 1995."

There had been some thought that the Giants, who left New York City in 1958, might return to the area and play in New Jersey. But the voters in that state rejected a stadium referendum in balloting Tuesday. And while cities such as Tampa, Florida, and Denver would love to get the Giants, Lurie made it clear he would try to keep the team in the Bay Area.

Morris wanted to leave Detroit a year ago as a free agent and eventually designated four teams that he wanted to play for, but no team other than the Tigers wanted to sign him. He eventually accepted salary arbitration with them and won a \$1.85 million salary.

The Tigers and Morris have had some negotiations this year, and the club's last-known offer was two years for \$3.7 million, which would not represent a raise for the pitcher who had an 18-11 record this year.

Murphy, who in the past six seasons has averaged 36 home runs and 105 runs batted in, earned \$3,325,000 from his recently completed five-year contract. His 1987 baseball income was \$1,925,000.

Atlee Hammaker of the Giants, Ruppert Jones of the California Angels and Bob McClure of the

Montreal Expos also filed for free agency, raising to 44 the number of players on the list. In addition to Murphy, Harry Spillman of the Giants reached agreement with his club on a new contract, a one-year pact for \$225,000.

The rookie-of-the-year voting was a foregone conclusion because Santiago was by far the National League's best all season, and got better as the season progressed.

Defensively, he committed 16 errors in his first 77 games, then made only six in his last 69 games. At bat, he had a 34-game hitting streak at the end of the season, setting a record for rookies and becoming the first catcher to have a hitting streak longer than 30 games. He finished the season with a .300 average, 18 home runs and 79 runs batted in.

He was named first on the ballots of all 24 writers, two from each league city, and totaled 120 points. Mike Dunne, who had 13-6 record for the Pittsburgh Pirates after being traded from the St. Louis Cardinals, was runner-up with 22 second-place votes and 66 points. Fitcher Joe Magrane of the Cardinals finished third with 10 points.

IN BRIEF

NFL Pays in L.A.

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — The Los Angeles Coliseum Commission received a \$19.6 million damage award Wednesday from the National Football League, and the commission's attorney, the Los Angeles Raiders had told him they were willing to consider new proposals for keeping them in the stadium.

The huge damage payment means that the commission has enough money to fund the kind of Coliseum renovations the Raiders were insisting on last spring.

The commission's nine-year lawsuit against the NFL, which allows to block the Raiders from moving to Los Angeles from Oakland, California, also will gain the Raiders a multimillion-dollar award after the amount is decided in federal court.

For the Record

Europe beat the United States, 7-5, while Japan and Australia-New Zealand tied, 6-6, in the opening round of the Kirin Cup round-robin golf tournament in Tokyo. (AFP)

Pincheo Omasu Higashino, whose Seibu Lions won the Japan Series championship, was voted the second Pacific League most valuable player award. (AP)

SCOREBOARD

Transition

BASEBALL
American League
MINNESOTA — Wounded Tim Lincecum, forward.
PITTSBURGH — Wounded Jeff Schatzel, forward.
NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION
LEAGUE — The 1987-88 season will be played in the Houston Astrodome.
CHICAGO — Wounded Dave Allensworth, forward.
CLEVELAND — Put Kent Benson, center, on injured list.
HOUSTON — Wounded Michael Kennedy, forward. Put Robert Reid, forward, on injured list.

European Soccer

UTAH — Wounded Billy Donovan and Eddie Hughes, guards.
FOOTBALL
NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE
ATLANTA — Stunned Aaron Brown, linebacker.
BUFFALO — Wounded Darwood Robinson, safety.
CHICAGO — Wounded Mike Hartman, center.
DALLAS — Wounded Chris Dullin, linebacker.
DETROIT — Traded Jimmie Fields, right end.
INDIANAPOLIS — Stunned Tim Crowder, defensive end.
L.A. RAIDERS — Cut Henry Lawrence, offensive tackle.
L.A. RAIDERS — Suspended Larry Irvn, cornerback.
N.Y. JETS — Signed Glenn Danzoni, tight end.
WASHERINGTON — Suspended Bill Sanders, end.
WASHERINGTON — Suspended Bill Sanders, end.
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Hockey

NHL Standings

Table with columns for team, W, L, T, Pts, GF, GA. Includes Eastern Conference (Patriot Division, Adams Division) and Campbell Conference (Marquis Division).

Transition

list. Agreed to six-year contract with Rodney McCarty, forward.
L.A. CLIPPERS — Wounded Tim McCallister, guard, and Chad Kessler, forward.
MILWAUKEE — Wounded Bob McCann, forward.
NEW JERSEY — Acquired Dallas Cowboys' safety, from Atlanta for 1987-88 season.
NEW YORK — Acquired Dallas Cowboys' guard, from L.A. Lakers. Put Mike O'Keefe, guard, on suspended list for failure to report. Wounded James Richardson, guard, and Larry Combs, forward.
PORTLAND — Wounded Ron Rowan, guard.
PORTLAND — Wounded Ron Rowan, guard.
PORTLAND — Wounded Ron Rowan, guard.

European Soccer

CHAMPIONS CUP
(Second Round, Second Leg)
Anderlecht 2, Bayern 0 (Anderlecht advanced on 3-1 aggregate).
Bayern Munich 2, Huchthausen 0 (Bayern advanced on 2-0 aggregate).
Benfica 1, Borussia Dortmund 0 (Benfica advanced on 1-0 aggregate).
FC Porto 1, PSV Eindhoven 0 (FC Porto advanced on 2-0 aggregate).
PSV Eindhoven 0, Borussia Dortmund 0 (Borussia Dortmund advanced on 0-0 aggregate).
CUP WINNERS CUP
(Second Round, Second Leg)
Alcazar Amsterdam 2, Houthausen 0 (Alcazar advanced on 2-0 aggregate).
St. Mirren 1, Tottenham 0 (St. Mirren advanced on 1-0 aggregate).
Verona 1, FC Den Haag 0 (Verona advanced on 1-0 away goal).
UEFA CUP
(Second Round, Second Leg)
Beveren 1, Vitoria Guimaraes 0 (Beveren advanced on 2-0 aggregate).
L.A. Raiders 1, FC Den Haag 0 (L.A. Raiders advanced on 1-0 aggregate).
Cavalry Borussia 0, AC Milan 0 (Cavalry Borussia advanced on 0-0 aggregate).
Peyronville, Netherlands 1, Aberdeen 0 (Peyronville advanced on 1-0 away goal).
Hendon 1, Chelsea 0 (Hendon advanced on 1-0 aggregate).
Juventus 1, FC Panathinaikos 0 (Juventus advanced on 1-0 aggregate).
Verona 1, Utrecht 0 (Verona advanced on 1-0 aggregate).

European Soccer

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION
Preston 1, Tottenham 0 (Preston advanced on 1-0 aggregate).
Palace 1, Liverpool 0 (Palace advanced on 1-0 aggregate).
Queens Park Rangers 2, Nottingham Forest 2 (Queens Park Rangers advanced on 2-2 aggregate).
Tottenham 2, Tottenham 0 (Tottenham advanced on 2-0 aggregate).
Wolves 1, Wolves 0 (Wolves advanced on 1-0 aggregate).
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JPL/col/SD



# POSTCARD Bronx 'Pandamonium'

By Douglas Martin  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — It's been quite a season at the Bronx Zoo. New York City's two most distinguished visitors downed 6,800 pounds of bamboo, 736 eggs and 2,208 apples and carrots.

Ling Ling, the male panda, celebrated his second birthday with a dash of whipped cream on his panda bread, which is a soybean and cornmeal mixture. More important, the youngster learned to eat bamboo.

Yong Yong, the female, tore down a mulberry tree or two, fought off an illness last summer and ended up gaining 20 pounds (9 kilos)—bringing her weight to 207. Along the way, the two pandas watched more than 1 million visitors file past, exhibiting themselves in the sort of funny hats, Bermuda shorts and skimpy halter tops you don't get to see a lot of in the mist-shrouded mountains of southwest China.

But Sunday was the last day of the pandas' six-month visit and the "pandamonium" was supposed to be over. Over the weekend, news-crowded in for one last look. Newspapers printed farewell photos. Television announcers said goodbye.

The last \$83.95 stuffed panda had days earlier been grabbed up. So had the hats with the panda faces, the panda salt and pepper shakers and the \$5.95 (but not the \$9) panda earrings.

All that remained was for Busch Gardens in Tampa, Florida, the next stop for the pandas, to pick up the animals. But for reasons unknown to Bronx Zoo officials, that was delayed. But the delightful upshot of the confusion has been to give this week's zoo-goers a nice surprise — pandas without crowding or consternation.

"We're so, so lucky," said Lisa Dautrich, who Monday journeyed from Ontario to update New York on the off chance she might have one last chance to pursue her passion for pandas.

A typical day, she happily confided, might find her clad in panda sweater, panda slippers and a panda hat. Her house is crammed with stuffed pandas, panda cookie jars and panda pictures.

But not everything about the pandas is warm and cozy. For one thing, they don't like each other, and the zoo has chosen to display them in shifts.

Another characteristic of pandas was abundantly clear Tuesday morning: They sleep almost incessantly. Yong Yong — the only one on display — was cuddled in a ball on top of a pile of branches.

"They remind me of me," Ray Mejias, a ticket taker, said. "All they do is sleep and eat."

**G**IANT pandas have fascinated Americans at least since Theodore Jr. and Kermit, sons of Teddy Roosevelt, became the first Westerners to shoot and kill one in 1929.

Less than a decade later, live pandas had become a national fascination, as Chicago's Brookfield Zoo and then the Bronx Zoo acquired specimens. Panda bathing suits, panda masonry furniture and even a panda cocktail (equal parts plum brandy, apple brandy, gin and orange juice) swept the United States.

But China turned Communist in 1949, and imperialist running dogs saw their panda supply halted. Pan-sah, the Bronx Zoo's last panda, died in 1951.

Then, in the early 1970s, China began giving pairs of pandas to such foreign capitals as Washington and London — but still none to New York. In 1972, yes, an alarmingly shrinking panda population has spurred the Chinese government to limit panda exports to visits of just a few months.

But even a few months seemed worth the effort to Mayor Edward Koch who so bedeviled authorities in Beijing, a sister city of New York, that he has said he became known as "the guy who wants the pandas."

The pandas arrived in April. "The night they arrived was like all Christmas, birthdays and holidays rolled into one," James G. Dobry, the zoo's curator, said.

Now, they are leaving what Dobry calls a void — the same feeling zoo officials in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Toronto had after their panda visits ended.

"It's the kind of feeling you get when a good friend comes to visit and then leaves," said an official of the San Francisco Zoo.

# The Search for the Real Count Dracula

International Herald Tribune  
**E**VERYONE loves a good century, so Peter Haining can hardly be blamed for jumping the gun with "The Dracula Centenary Book," just published in London by Souvenir Press. Bram Stoker's "Dracula" did not of course appear in print until 1897, ninety years ago. The centenary Haining celebrates is the day when Stoker's eponymous vampire began his adventures on a Piccadilly stroll.

That day, Haining says, was in the autumn of 1887. Using the zeal, if not the gray matter, that made classics of such works of literary detection as "The Road to



Max Schreck as the vampire in F.W. Murnau's 1922 film, "Nosferatu."

**MARY BLUME**  
"Xanadu" and "The Quest for Corvo" Haining further pinpoints the vampire's actual address, giving in the book as 347 Piccadilly (a street number as fictitious and immortal as 221B Baker Street). The building that inspired Stoker, Haining maintains, still stands and is adjacent to the Hard Rock Café.

Other experts have put Dracula's London prowls in 1893 but Haining supports his own diggings with the evidence from the editor of "The Annotated Dracula," one Professor Leonard Wolf, who was born in Vulcan, Romania, and who concludes that Dracula hit Piccadilly in the year when Sept. 22 fell on a Thursday. It had to be 1887.

In addition to Professor Wolf, Haining has found some wonderfully named authorities. There is the critic Donald Glut and a biochemist named Dr. David Dolphin who in an appendix explains that vampires suffered from a blood deficiency that resulted in porphyria, a disfiguring disease that caused its victims to hide by day and to go out at night and, possibly, to make up for their blood deficiency by taking a bite from the occasional passerby's neck.

For good measure Haining throws in another appendix, "A Checklist of Vampirism from the Thirteenth Century to the Present Day," which summarizes the distinctive goings-on in such places as Moldavia and Upper Styria, where they might rightly be

thought to belong, and also in Norwich, Connecticut, Highgate Cemetery in London, and Hamburg where in 1973 a man known only as "Mr. Lorenz" was confined to an institution for the criminally insane following a series of vampire attacks on sleeping victims.

There have been attempts to argue that the real Dracula country is in Scotland, particularly the rocky headland on the north of Crokes Bay, and that Dracula himself was Irish, but it is more reasonable to suppose, with Stoker's grandnephew, Daniel Farson, that Stoker's notion of vampirism came from a professor of Oriental languages at the University of Budapest named Arminius Vambery.

Vambery undoubtedly told Stoker about two historical characters: the Transylvanian prince known as Vlad Dracula who impaled between 23,000 and 100,000 of his enemies in the 15th century, and in the 16th century, Countess Elizabeth Bathory, who killed 600 maidens in the belief that their blood was good for her complexion.

The countess has in our times won the attention of such intellectual heavyweights as Marguerite Yourcenar and Delphine Seyrig, but it is Dracula who proves that you cannot stake a good vampire down. Even now, Haining says,

the Romanian government, which used to rely on rejuvenation tours to bring in hard currency, sponsors package tours to Dracula's castle.

This doesn't please all Romanians. The author of an article that appeared in a Romanian magazine in 1966 described Dracula as "political pornography directed against us by our neighbors." He saw the vampire's popularity as part of a concerted campaign "by reactionaries of every color to slander the very idea of being a Romanian as well as the eternal idea of Romania."

Dracula has survived to appear in over 200 films including "Abbot and Costello Meet Frankenstein" and Werner Herzog's remake of "Nosferatu" (1979) with Klaus Kinski as a broody blood-sucker and as his victim Isabelle Adjani, an actress with the apparently contradictory but entirely suitable qualities of appearing to be at the same time shrilly hysterical and sound asleep. Andy Warhol produced "Blood for Dracula" and Alain Robbe-Grillet wrote the script for "Tendre Dracula," a 1977 film.

Bram Stoker's novel has never been out of print and has been translated into 22 languages, selling in 91 separate editions in 47 countries. Variations on, but also the theme, Haining reckons, have ap-

peared in more than 30 novels, 120 short stories and five television series with 430 million viewers in 17 countries. Says the author of an article in the British magazine New Society, "The abuse and resonance this myth has achieved in the 20th century is quite unparalleled."

Abraham ("Bram") Stoker was born in Dublin in 1847 and worked in the civil service and as a drama critic before becoming the manager and private secretary of the actor Sir Henry Irving.

Irving, of course, read "Dracula" when it came out in 1897. "Dracula!" he exclaimed, throwing the book down. Although Stoker's mother thought her son more gifted than Poe, few agreed and it was not until the 20th century that Dracula really got the public by the jugular, so to speak.

Film helped make Dracula an international name: the first major vampire motion picture was the German director F.W. Murnau's "Nosferatu" (1922) starring the aptly named Max Schreck. Many of Stoker's Dracula characteristics were forever dropped for the cinema — among them, understandably, his ability to crawl head-first down sheer walls — but "Nosferatu" was sufficiently memorable to inspire not only Herzog's remake, but also a 1981 ballet by the English Stage

Company and a record co-written by the vocalist of The Stranglers. The actor most associated with the Dracula role was the Hungarian-born Bela Lugosi who took to giving interviews while lying in a coffin and instructed that he be buried in his Dracula cape. In modern times the leading Dracula has been Christopher Lee, the Hammer Films star who contributed to the Dracula iconography with eyes and long canine teeth. Lee gave up the role after appearing with reluctance in a 1973 spoof called "Dracula Is Dead and Well and Living in London," and when Hollywood went into black exploitation films, William Marshall starred in "Blacula" (1972), playing Prince Mamuwalde, an African nobleman who is turned into a vampire after visiting Count Dracula in Transylvania.

"Perhaps the most interesting thing I discovered," Marshall said, "was that an effective vampire movie must be flooded with urgent emotions of anguish, yearning, terror and, ultimately, relief."

No one who plays Dracula talks about him lightly. Frank Langella, who played the role in a 1979 film, spoke of him as vulnerable and sensitive, "aloof, dignified and austere, exploding into tigerish activity when necessary." When it did become necessary Langella refused to wear fangs. "When I was offered the part, the first thing I said to the production was 'No fangs,'" he explained.

Christopher Lee, who will be remembered, did wear fangs (they did not impede his speech, he told Haining, but made chewing impossible), had a particularly rich view of Dracula, whom he described as a creature "of tremendous brain and strength, with a strange dark heroism. . . . In my days he is everything people would like to be — the anti-hero or heroic villain — and, like the much maligned Rasputin, he is part saint, part sinner."

The one actor who kept his feet on the ground about horror films was Boris Karloff who called them "bogey stories" and "so much hokum." But then Karloff was immune to the vampire's bite. Although he was the greatest horror actor of all time, Dracula was one role he never played.

## PEOPLE

### Mastroianni Returning To Stage in Chekhov Play

Marcello Mastroianni, 64, who recently won critical acclaim for his role in the film "Oci Ciornie" ("Dark Eyes"), is returning to the stage in a play based on a work by Anton Chekhov. The actor, who has been absent from the theater for a decade, is rehearsing "Unfinished Score for a Mechanical Piano." The play, a loose adaptation of an early Chekhov work, is being directed by Nikita Mikhalkov, 42, who also directed "Oci Ciornie." In the play, Mastroianni portrays Mikhail Platonov, a wealthy, aging man whose sharp wit masks the banality of his life. The play opens in Rome Nov. 15.

### Prime Minister Vitztham Shamed

Prime Minister Vitztham Shami, who said recently he hoped to be a Yemenite Jew in his second life, glimpsed his wish on his 72d birthday. Aides lured him to an artist's home in Jaffa, near Tel Aviv, for what they said was a meeting with the Society for Oriental Artists but he was greeted instead by ex-Yemenite music, dancing and food. A sculpture at the surprise party depicted Shami, who left Poland at the age of 20, in the twisted forelocks and beard of traditional Yemenite Jews. Although Shami was born Vitztham Yezersky on Oct. 15, 1915, he said his 72d birthday fell on Wednesday according to the Jewish lunar calendar.

### Paul R. Ehrlich, 55, a social scientist at California's Stanford University, received the World Wildlife Fund's annual gold medal Thursday for his studies on ecology, the population explosion and conservation. Prince Philip, president of WWF International, cited Ehrlich "as a global spokesman on population, extinction and other environmental issues" in the award ceremony at Lausanne, Switzerland.

### Prince Edward, the youngest son of Queen Elizabeth and an enthusiastic amateur actor, has been named president of the National Youth Music Theater, whose plays are performed by 11- to 18-year-olds. Edward dropped in at Sadler's Wells Theater to watch a young cast perform Benjamin Britten's "The Ragged Dicks," a musical about destitute 19th-century children.

## THE GLOBE

### Banker Hit — A U.S.-owned Panamanian ship was attacked through a hole in the ship caused by an Iranian speedboat last Friday in the Gulf.

### Are Killed in Bombay Riot

BOMBAY (Reuters) — At least 10 people were killed in a riot between Hindus and Muslims in Bombay on Friday. The riot broke out in the city's old district and spread to other parts of the city. The police said the riot was the result of a dispute over a piece of land. The rioters looted shops and set fire to property. The police used tear gas to control the riot. The riot is the latest in a series of communal disturbances in Bombay.

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